

DAILY REPORT

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HU YAOBANG INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICIES

OWO91130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- BANYUETAN's issue No 19, to be published on 10 October, carries a talk by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, on 15 August when meeting with Taisuke Yamaguchi, president of Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN. Its main contents follow:

[Yamaguchi] The first question is on Japanese-Chinese relations.

[Hu] It has been almost 11 years since the normalization of the relations between our two countries. As far as we are concerned, we think that our relations have developed well and satisfactorily during the past 11 years or so. Although some problems have arisen during this period, they were not big problems. We raised the "textbook" issue in order to arouse attention, draw lessons from history and prevent someone from carrying out militarism again. This was also done in your interest and for the purpose of avoiding any adverse effect on Sino-Japanese relations from now on. We proceeded from this position. The attitude expressed by some friends in your country was good.

You mentioned that the friendship between the peoples of our two countries has a history of over 1,000 years. This is a fact. But it should not be forgotten that tortuous roads have been traversed in these 1,000-plus years. From the end of the last century to the 1950's the relations between our two countries were not good. In other words, our relations were not good for nearly a half century. That was caused by the power holders, the militarists, in your country, and your people were deceived. This event has passed, and we will not settle accounts with you. Yet, because of this history, there have been misgivings of one kind or another in our friendly relations over the past decade or so -- an outcome that is inevitable. In addition, there is the question of the need for good mutual trust, that is: Mutual trust in political affairs, in economic relations and in the contacts of our personnel. It is our hope that the relations between the two countries will develop steadily for a long time because this concerns the fundamental interest of our two peoples. To this end, we should ceaselessly exchange opinions and do away with misgivings between us. We are sincere and confident in doing so. I will visit your country with such sincerity.

[Yamaguchi] The second question is about the situation in Asia.

[Hu] Our general policy is that we hope that there will be peace and stability in the Asian region. As in our policy toward other regions, we will continue to make efforts to promote peace and stability in Asia. In Asia, there are still many destabilizing factors, namely factors which undermine peace and stability. We countries in the Asian region should work with concerted efforts to struggle for the elimination of those destabilizing factors.

The destabilizing factors include the Taiwan problem, which damages our sovereign rights, the problem of the peaceful reunification of Korea, the problem of the territorial integrity of your country, the Kampuchean problem and the Afghan problem. There are at least five or six factors which undermine peace and stability. We must make untiring efforts in order to eliminate those factors.

On the Kampuchean issue, our policy is quite clear, that is: We hope Vietnam will totally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, Kampuchea should become a peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country; and a democratic coalition government will be established with Sihanouk as its head. We have no self-interest toward Kampuchea. Following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, we can fully normalize [quan mian zheng chang hua 0356 7240 2973 1603 0553] our relations with Vietnam. We do not want an inch of territory from Vietnam and have no plan to continue to oppose them.

Toward the five ASEAN countries, we fully respect their opinion and sovereignty. Some leaders of the ASEAN countries have doubts about us and are afraid that we may treat them high-handedly. They should not be afraid of China. For several decades we have not had the idea of bullying them.

On the Korean issue, we support the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song for establishing the Confederal Democratic Republic of Koryo.

[Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 10 October in its page 1 report on the Hu Yaobang interview here has different wording: "On the Korean issue, we support the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song for establishing the confederal system."]

[Yamaguchi] The third question is on Sino-Soviet relations.

[Hu] You hope to see the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. We also hope to see this, and we hope to normalize our relations with all countries across the world.

From the 1950's to the early 1960's our relations with the Soviet Union were very good. The relations were more than normal. They were super-normal and were relations of alliance. At that time we had no choice and the state of affairs was that we leaned toward the Soviet Union without reservation, just as Chairman Mao described it. During that period many countries in the world were opposed to us. The United States and many other countries imposed a blockade against us, condemned us and refused to recognize us, thus forcing us to lean to one side. Normalization of relations is beneficial to the peoples of the two countries and to the peace in the world. Some friends are worried about the normalization of our relations with the Soviet Union. This is unnecessary. Can we say that Sino-Soviet relations have now been normalized? In my opinion, we cannot say this. But relations will be normalized eventually. If this cannot be achieved for the time being, it will be achieved eventually. However, we cannot normalize relations with one country while making relations with another country abnormal. We will not do this, because we want to develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. Our attitude is: (1) We oppose whoever carries out hegemonism; (2) We want to establish normal relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence; and (3) We side with the Third World and nonaligned countries. These are the true essence, or basic points, of our foreign policy. When meeting with Mr Masayoshi Ito, I said that if your country carries out hegemonism, we will oppose you as well, and that if we carry out hegemonism, you may also oppose us. Is there anything to prove the reliability of China's refusal to carry out hegemonism? There is: From now on, every 5 years we will hold a people's congress and a party congress, and each of these congresses will reiterate that we will not carry out hegemonism, so that we will not do so for generations. We use this method to guarantee that we will never carry out hegemonism.

[Yamaguchi] The fourth question is on Sino-U.S. relations.

[Hu] It has been 11 years since Nixon visited China and more than 4 years since China and the United States established diplomatic relations. On the whole, the relations are not at all bad [huan ke yi 6703 0668 0110]. But a kind of knot has yet to be untied although we cannot say that it is a dead knot, but rather a fast knot. This is the Taiwan issue. It is not an issue outside the question, but an issue that is part of the question an issue involving the sovereignty of our country. Many friends worry about Sino-U.S. relations. It may be exaggerated to say that they worry. I would approve of saying that they are concerned. It would be better for them make positive efforts to untie this knot rather than just worry. I told Mr Masayoshi Ito that we hope you will persuade the U.S. authorities. Every year we give signals, yet some American leaders have poor hearing.

On the issue of Taiwan, we will not compromise. New China is no longer a child. It is already 34 years old. There is a common saying in China that one should establish himself when he reaches 30. After talking with each other several times this year, it seems that Sino-U.S. relations have relaxed to a certain extent. We do not cherish any wild wishes toward the United States. One issue is Taiwan; another is economic intercourse. We should not be discriminated against in economic intercourse. It is impossible to make friends with us on one hand, while putting in the P category [as received] on the other hand. In short, we do not cherish any wild wishes with regard to the United States. With regard to the relations between the two countries, we do not indulge in little tricks. Nor do we take the initiative to strain our relations.

[Yamaguchi] The fifth question is on Hong Kong.

[Hu] The past treaty on Hong Kong is unequal. We have never recognized it. This treaty will expire in 1997 -- 30 June 1997. As soon as the treaty expires, China will recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong. This is not an issue of patience or impatience. It is the result of our respect for history.

The issue of preserving Hong Kong's prosperity is also one of gradual transition from now until the time of recovery. In this regard, we have a complete set of policies. So far as we can see, the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity is no problem at all. The Chinese in Hong Kong can feel at ease. The foreigners in Hong Kong can also feel completely at ease. We have created a typical example by building a special economic zone in Shenzhen which is becoming more prosperous every day. We can recover Hong Kong's sovereignty. Why can't we maintain its prosperity? At the same time, we still have 13 and 1/2 years and thus enough time to accumulate experience.

[Yamaguchi] The sixth question is on Taiwan.

[Hu] Have you read about the talks between Comrade Xiaoping and an American of Chinese extraction? (Yamaguchi: We know that there was such a talk.) The remarks were made by Comrade Xiaoping, but the principle was agreed upon by those of us comprising the central authorities. That was our unanimous view.

Mr Yamaguchi has reminded us of another question. That is the question of whether or not the foreign investments in Taiwan will be affected. Although Comrade Xiaoping's talk did not mention this question, it has actually been solved. With regard to foreign investments in Taiwan, the United States ranks behind only your country. Next, there are investments from Hong Kong and other countries. [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in its report on the Hu interview here contains different wording: "With regard to foreign investments in Taiwan, many are made, first, by the United States and, second, by your esteemed country."] Comrade Xiaoping had said: Taiwan's economic intercourse with foreign countries will remain unchanged. In our opinion, foreign investments will definitely not be affected.

As for when reunification will come, I cannot say for sure. If it does not come in the 80's, it will come in the 90's. But the earlier it comes, the more advantageous it will be for Taiwan.

[Yamaguchi] The seventh question is on China's economic construction.

[Hu] Mr Yamaguchi thinks highly of our goal to quadruple our gross annual production figures. I really appreciate your assessment. The Chinese party and the Chinese people, particularly those comrades doing economic work have become more and more confident of quadrupling our gross annual production figures. However, to quadruple these figures is indeed no easy matter. We still need to solve many problems in order to achieve this goal. This year we have further solved the problem of concentrating our financial and material resources and ensuring the completion of key construction projects. There are many issues which we need to tackle. Here, we can at least mention the following three issues: (1) renewing equipment, carrying out technical transformation and improving economic results; (2) reforming the economic system; and (3) importing technology and attracting foreign investments. Therefore, to realize the task of quadrupling production we still need to work hard persistently and unremittingly for many years.

As for the wide gap between the rich and the poor in the countryside after the implementation of the new policies, as mentioned by Mr Yamaguchi, I would like to express my views. The countryside was generally extremely poor 4 years ago. Everyone was poor. Now, there are still poverty-stricken localities. What are the results of the past several years? Generally speaking, all the localities have become well-to-do. Some of the localities have become well-to-do faster, while others are slow in becoming well-to-do. It is not that one locality becomes richer, while another locality becomes poorer; it is only a difference in speed in becoming well-to-do.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang and I tour the countryside every year. We can assure our Japanese friends that people in some of the localities now eat better food and wear better clothes than those in Beijing. Some of the places in Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, and Guangdong are like that. Some of the localities in Xinjiang are also like that. I am not talking about all the localities. I am saying that in some localities the income of peasants has doubled, tripled, quadrupled, or quintupled.

What is socialism with Chinese characteristics? To be simple and clear, it is to do things according to the actual conditions in China. Why must we emphasize this point? There are two purposes: 1) it is aimed at asking our party members and people not to practice dogmatism and book worship and urging them to proceed from reality instead of proceeding from definitions; 2) it is also aimed at informing other countries that seek to build socialism not to mechanically copy our methods.

[Yamaguchi] The eighth question is on the consolidation of the party, government, and army and on the younger generation succeeding the older one.

[Hu] We will carry out party consolidation from this winter. We expect to complete this task in 3 years. That means to fulfill our task by 1986. Naturally, in carrying out party consolidation, we must have our goal, methods, and steps. We must give full play to what is good and curb what is bad through party consolidation.

As for the issue of maintaining continuity in our policy, we have always paid attention to this in the past few years.

We have brought up the issue of establishing the third echelon. The first echelon means comrades who are over 70 years old, such as Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Chen Yun. Veteran party comrades who are over 60 years old, such as me, Ziyang, and others, belong to the second echelon. All of us in this category are over 60 years of age. Therefore, we must develop the third echelon. Those who are around 50, over 40, or even over 30 years old are candidates for the third echelon. Younger and better educated leading bodies will greatly help our work at present.

On the question of continuity of policies, we adopted a resolution on historical questions in 1981, which gives a clear explanation to all questions. Although we say that there are still some unstable factors in our party and society, they are of no significant effect. Our greatest concern now is the issue of having younger and better educated cadres. This is the unanimous view of our party. By solving the problem of making our cadre ranks younger in average age and better educated on the premise that they become more revolutionary, the question of continuity of policies will also be solved, and so will the problems of the four modernizations.

[Yamaguchi] The ninth question is on the development of China's border regions.

[Hu] Some time ago I emphatically talked about the northwest and the southwest. The situation in these two regions has not been completely understood. But at least three things are clear about the northwest and the southwest: 1) vast in territory; 2) sparsely populated; and 3) abundant natural resources. How to develop them? Without exaggeration, at least 30 years are needed.

Some people in Japan think that China has too many people. What are they going to do in future? Will they seek expansion outward? This misunderstanding must be eliminated. Japan has only some 380,000 square km of land and yet can support a population of over 100 million. We can issue an advance notice to the whole world: [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in its report on the Hu interview here contains different wording: "We can issue an advance notice to the whole world to put people at ease:"] We have a land area of 9.6 million square km, and there is still much room for development. To seek expansion? We do not have that ability, and it is also against the interests of our people.

[Yamaguchi] The 10th question is on visiting Japan.

[Hu] Your former Prime Minister Suzuki and present Prime Minister Nakasone both kindly invited me to visit. This shows our good relations. In the past, our leaders visited Japan to seek three things: Peace, friendship, and knowledge. Now we already have peace. So, I will go for friendship and knowledge. In short, to Japan, Britain, France, Germany, the Soviet Union, and the United States, we have the same thing to say: We seek to develop people's friendship and learn advanced experience. This is our unchanging principle.

Japan is a great nation, and there is much in Japan that we can make use of and learn from. We have a wish and that is to draw as much as possible from the strong points of all countries of the world, big and small. To achieve this goal, much arduous work remains to be done.

Finally, I wish the MAINICHI SHIMBUN continuing growth. Let us make joint efforts to create a history of mutual trust and friendship. I also wish to give my regards to the Japanese people through your paper.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS FOREIGN SCIENTISTS

OW081708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today called on the developed countries to actively and farsightedly transfer their technologies to developing countries on preferential terms.

Meeting a group of foreign scientists at Zhongnanhai this afternoon, Zhao Ziyang said that it is necessary to bring the realization to the developed countries that by so doing they will benefit not only the developing countries but also their own economic recovery and prosperity. On the other hand, he added, there is a great potential for technological exchange among the developing countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and common progress.

The meeting developed into an exchange of views between the Chinese premier and delegates to the Beijing International Conference on Science and Technology Policy and Research Management. Foreign delegates are scholars from a dozen countries and senior officials of the relevant United Nations agencies as well as of other international organizations.

Zhao Ziyang said that China has laid down the principle for itself that economic development should depend on science and technology, which should in turn serve the former and there should be a harmonious development of the two aspects. But a series of specific policies should be developed and reforms carried out. He stressed that the key issue is science and technology, the training of research personnel. He expressed China's willingness to learn from other countries' experience.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1718 GMT on 8 October in its report on Zhao Ziyang's meeting with foreign scientists here adds the following: "For us to achieve the goal of reaching a moderate level of development in the next 17 years, the key lies in science and technology and competent people. This is a strategic question concerning China's modernization program. For this we must have a series of policies and carry out reforms in various fields. Our work toward this end has started in some areas and needs further explorations in others. We are willing to learn from all the experiences of other countries which suit our national conditions.

"He said that the topic of the conference -- science and technology policy and research management -- suits China's needs. The conference is a great success."]

He said that such being its nature, the conference suits China's needs.

He welcomed the delegates' proposal at the conference that another be held in China in two years' time. He added that China is happy to be a subject of research for the international scientific community.

Asdrubar Flores Lopez, director of the international affairs of the Mexican National Council of Science and Technology, noted the need to avoid "technological dependence" on developed countries in the context of Mexico's experience in technological transfer.

Zhao Ziyang agreed that this is an important issue. Developing countries need to transfer technology from other countries, they cannot develop their economy if they import technology without trying to raise their own technological level or training their own science and technology personnel.

Zhao Ziyang went on to say that transfer of technology from developed countries to the developing countries constitutes an aspect of the North-South relationship. Only when developing countries have advanced technologies and thus develop their economies will the developed countries have a vast market and supplies of raw materials, without which the economic prosperity of the developed countries is out of the question.

P.J. Lavkare, head of the science and technology promotion division of the Indian Department of Science and Technology, told the Chinese premier that India wishes to expand, on the basis of self-reliance, bilateral technical exchange with China, and multilateral cooperation within the framework of the U.N. system.

Zhao Ziyang replied that Mr Lavkare's words are exactly what China wanted to say. He said both China and India have many things in common, notably a big population and the fact that both are developing countries. India has made remarkable progress in economic construction, science and technology and education. There is a big scope for exchange and cooperation between the two countries in the field of science and technology. China wishes to learn from India's advanced experience and if India is interested in anything China can offer, China is willing to cooperate, he said.

Zhao Ziyang expressed his appreciation of the contributions made by related U.N. agencies and other international organizations in promoting international scientific and technological cooperation, stating that China will continue to cooperate with them.

Fang Yi, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, was present on the occasion.

The conference closed this morning.

THIRD CHINA-EUROPE BUSINESS SYMPOSIUM BEGINS

OW100927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Business executives of China and Europe met here today at the third China-Europe business leaders symposium.

Over fifty leaders of major foreign enterprises from 19 countries in Europe, as well as from the Middle East, North America, Asia, Latin America, Africa and Oceania have gathered in Beijing to discuss enterprise management and economic and technical cooperation.

The five-day symposium is sponsored by the Beijing-based China Enterprise Management Association (CEMA) and the Geneva-based European Management Forum (EMF) foundation.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Zhang Yanning, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission who is also CEMA secretary general and head of the 60-member Chinese delegation to the symposium, said that China in its current modernization drive had undergone profound social and economic changes in improving its economic management system

The vice-minister said that while upgrading existing enterprises and management through technical transformation, China has imported advanced foreign technology applicable to China, including software. Advanced management skills from other countries are being studied.

Through the symposium, he said, Chinese and foreign business leaders will establish a basis of friendship and mutual understanding, share experiences and explore the possibilities of economic and technical cooperation. They will try to undertake specific economic and technical cooperation projects, he added.

"This conforms to the general trends of development of the world economy and to the immediate and long-term needs of China's modernization program," he said.

He pointed out: "There are broad prospects for such exchanges and cooperation."

In reply, EMF foundation Director Stephane Garelli said that this symposium is one of the rare occasions when, through practical and concrete action, cooperation becomes a reality. "Our hope, therefore, is that this third symposium achieve the same positive results as the first two," he said.

The first and the second China-Europe business leaders symposiums, also sponsored by CEMA and EMF, were held in 1981 and 1982 in Beijing.

Founded in 1971, EMF is a non-governmental advisory body which has close contacts with some 8,000 enterprises in about 17 European countries. EMF has been working with China's State Economic Commission and CEMA since 1979.

Vice Minister Notes Growth

OW100947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- China's economy, having tided over the most difficult period, is showing steady development, while the world economy is still experiencing recession and stagflation, Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Commission, said here today.

Speaking at the opening session of the third China-Europe business leaders symposium which started here this morning, the Chinese vice-minister said that China's agricultural output value showed an average annual growth rate of 7.5 percent in the 1979-1982 period and the country's total grain output in 1982 exceeded 350 million tons, an all-time high.

Gross output value of China's industry, he said, grew at an average annual rate of 7.2 percent in that same period and the light industrial sector was 11.8 percent. Urban and rural markets, which had not been able to meet demand, are beginning to thrive in this new situation, the first of its kind since 1949.

Yuan described this year's economic situation as good. In agriculture, he said, the peasants have overcome serious natural disasters and the autumn harvests of grain and economic crops will be good. Industrial output value in the first three quarters of this year was 10.1 percent more than the same period of last year.

Outstanding problems at present, he said, are the tension in energy supply and transportation and poor economic results in production, construction and circulation. Sincere efforts must be made to solve these and that is why China is trying to make improved economic results the key to all economic work, he said.

China started to streamline enterprises at the beginning of 1982 and plans to complete the work for all state-owned enterprises by the end of 1985, he said. The work is going ahead smoothly with emphasis on promoting to leading posts those young cadres who know their jobs and dare to blaze a new trail.

Yuan told the symposium that China is carrying out reforms in its economic system, which involves planning, management, state control of the national economy, socialized production and circulation, and coordination and specialization. The aim is a new economic system best suited to China's conditions, he stated.

Yuan Baohua said that China has started a number of top-priority construction projects to lay a solid foundation for quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000. The 279 key projects undertaken during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985) have energy and transportation at the top of the list.

China has decided to import 3,000 technical items between 1983 and 1985, mostly for retooling old enterprises, he said. Some of the projects are now being discussed with foreign firms.

Some aspects of the experience of Western European technical transformation and energy conservation are applicable in China and will provide favorable conditions for economic and technical cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, the vice-minister concluded.

Deng Liqun Meets Forum Leaders

OW101724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Deng Liqun, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and adviser to the China Enterprise Management Association (CEMA), met with leaders of the European Management Forum (EMF) foundation here this afternoon.

They are President Prof Klaus Schwab, Director Dr Stephane Garelli and member of the managing board Mr Fred Herren of EMF foundation.

According to a CEMA decision, Prof Schwab and Dr Garelli were accepted as CEMA's honorary members. Yuan Baohua, vice-chairman of the State Economic Commission and CEMA president who was present on the occasion, presented the two EMF foundation leaders certificates of CEMA honorary membership.

EMF foundation and CEMA are co-sponsors of the 5-day third China-Europe business leaders symposium which opened here today and is attended by more than 50 business leaders from 19 countries in the five continents.

FOREIGN TRADE SPOKESMAN ON FOREIGN CONTRACTS

OW100533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- Huang Wenjun, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, said at a news briefing today that the supply of goods for the 1983 Autumn Chinese Export Commodity Trade Fair is sound, the quality of goods has improved and there are more designs and varieties of merchandise.

Huang Wenjun reported that the preparations for the trade fair, which is scheduled to take place in Guangzhou from 15 October through 5 November, have been completed.

Regarding the number of construction projects China has reached with foreign countries and the development of cooperation with foreign countries in the field of labor service, Huang Wenjun said that during the first half of 1983 China signed 130 contracts -- 90 construction projects and 40 labor service cooperation contracts -- with foreign countries, or 29 more than the corresponding period last year. He said the total sum of money involved in these contracts reached 460 million U.S. dollars, or 219 percent of that of the same period last year; and the volume of business deals was 180 percent of that of the same period last year, reaching 180 million U.S. dollars. With the approval of the State Council, Huang said, 14 new companies to handle foreign contracts have been established this year.

Huang Wenjun also announced at the news briefing that an Austrian Government delegation headed by Steger, vice chancellor and concurrently minister of commerce, trade and industry of Austria, will make a friendly visit to China in late October.

PRC-EEC CONSERVATION SESSION OPENS

OW081955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Nanjing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- An energy conservation training session financed by the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) opened here today. This is the third China-EEC energy conservation training session under an agreement signed between China's State Scientific and Technological Commission and the EEC. More than 200 Chinese technicians received training in the previous two sessions. The current session will last 24 days.

CORRECTION TO TEXT OF WU XUEQIAN SPEECH AT UN

In the RENMIN RIBAO text of Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian's speech to the UN General Assembly on 27 September, published on pages A 1-7 of the 30 September China DAILY REPORT, on page A 5, last paragraph, lines fourteen and fifteen make read: "We maintain that Argentina's claim of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands should be respected by the international community..." (correcting word).

WU XUEQIAN ARRIVES IN U.S. FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

OW109126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, arrived in Washington this afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

This is Foreign Minister Wu's first visit to the United States. He will meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan and hold talks with Shultz during his three-day stay here. The two sides will discuss important global and regional issues, as well as bilateral relations.

Wu Xueqian and his party were greeted at the airport by Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz and Chief of Protocol Selwa Roosevelt. Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhang Wenjin was present.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William Brown, U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur Hummel and Minister of the Chinese Embassy Hu Dingyi accompanied Wu Xueqian from Boston to Washington. Wu Xueqian stopped over Boston after an official visit to Canada.

ZHAO ZIYANG RECEIVES U.S. TRADE DELEGATION

OW101422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- China's Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China and the United States should respect each other, promote mutual understanding and establish relations based on equality and mutual benefit.

In a meeting here with a delegation from the board of directors of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, Zhao said this was a very important principle in developing Sino-American relations.

Zhao said great progress had been achieved in trade and economic and technical cooperation between China and the United States in the past decade, especially since the normalization of diplomatic ties between the two countries, and there was still great potential for cooperation in these fields. "We expect greater development in the coming ten years," he said.

Walter S. Surrey, chairman of the council and leader of the delegation, said there were very good prospects for the cooperation in offshore oil exploration and transport and communications.

Chen Muhua Meets Delegation

OW080908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met here this morning with a delegation from the board of directors of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, led by Chairman Walter S. Surrey. Chen Muhua spoke highly of the efforts made by the council in promoting Sino-American trade since its establishment 10 years ago.

Delegation Meets Bo Yibo

OW091228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the board of directors of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, led by Chairman Walter S. Surrey.

WEINBERGER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF U.S.-PRC TIES

HK101056 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 83 p 6

[XINHUA Report: "Weinberger Says It Is of Utmost Importance for U.S. and China To Maintain Good Relations"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Oct (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger said yesterday that he always believed that it is extremely important for the United States and China to maintain good relations.

Weinberger made these remarks to an NBC correspondent when he returned to Washington at the conclusion of his visit to Japan, China, Pakistan and Italy. Dwelling upon the issues of technical cooperation between the United States and China, he said: The two countries have now established relations to calmly, reasonably and logically discuss these issues, and they are capable of doing so. He expressed the belief that when President Reagan visits China next year, this kind of relations can be developed and become mature in a proper way.

KANG KEQING MEETS MARGARET TRUMAN DANIEL

OW080814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met here today with U.S. novelist Margaret Daniel, daughter of the late U.S. President Truman, and her husband Clifton Daniel. Kang Keqing briefed them on China's women's movement and its policy of family planning.

The U.S. guests have come on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

SOVIET TOURIST GROUP CONTINUES PRC VISIT

Tourists Visit Commune, Plant

OW091313 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] On the morning of 7 October, a number of friends from a group of tourists-activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society visited workers of the China-USSR Friendship Association People's Commune near Beijing. The Soviet friends were warmly greeted by the commune's chairman, (Fei Docheng).

He introduced the Soviet guests in the commune's hall to the steadfast development of collective economy, science, education, health care and well-being in the commune in the past 20 years, particularly since the third plenum of the CPC Central Committee of the 11th convocation, and answered questions of interest to the Soviet friends.

The members of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society People's Commune and a number of friends of the group of tourist-activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society also exchanged gifts. Then the Soviet guests visited fruit orchards, nurseries, a glass equipment plant and a home for the aged. The Soviet guests also visited with great pleasure families of the commune workers. At noon, the hosts treated the guests to food produced by the commune itself.

In the afternoon of the same day, the group of tourists-activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society visited (Shoudo) metallurgical combine, an old enterprise which has 60 years of history behind it. In the years of the people's power it has expanded, been reconstructed and turned into a large metallurgical combine, capable of performing tasks from ore mining to steel rolling. The Soviet guests also looked at the No 2 blast furnace, a cogging mill, rose garden and nursery on the factory's street.

The leader of the group, Tikhvinskiy, and other Soviet guests warmly congratulated the workers on their successes.

Huang Ganying Fets Tourists

OW091428 Beijing XINHUA in English 1418 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, entertained G.V. Kulikova, secretary-general of the U.S.S.R.-China Friendship Association and five other guests from the Soviet Union at the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

They are the female members of a group of Soviet tourists from the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the U.S.S.R.-China Friendship Association led by S.L. Tikhvinskiy, first deputy president of the U.S.S.R.-China Friendship Association.

Huang Ganying had a friendly conversation with the Soviet guests.

MONUMENTS TO SOVIET RED ARMY MARTYRS RENOVATED

OW100730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Harbin, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Heilongjiang's provincial government has completely renovated three monuments to Soviet Red Army fighters who died when fighting against Japanese invaders in northeast China during the anti-Japanese war.

The buildings, monuments -- a tomb, a cenotaph, and a tower -- were built in Harbin City, capital of Heilongjiang Province, in 1945 in memory of the Soviet heroes.

The provincial government and the Harbin City government had made regular small-scale repairs of the monuments over the years. The latest overall renovation started last June.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0305 GMT on 10 October in its report on the renovation here adds the additional paragraph:

"Departments concerned of Heilongjiang Province and Harbin City had made small-scale repairs for the three memorials from time to time. In June of this year, the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government appropriated special funds for an all-out renovation of the three memorials."]

Leaders of the provincial and city governments lay wreaths at the monuments on February 23, Soviet Army Day, every year.

SINO-SOVIET TALKS RESUME IN BEIJING

OW061245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing Oct 6 KYODO -- Sino-Soviet talks in preparation for normalization of the two giant socialist countries' diplomatic relations resumed Thursday morning in Beijing after a seven-month recess.

The meetings, expected to be held twice weekly for two or three weeks, will be attended by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid F. Illichev. The previous talks were held in Moscow last March after the first round in Beijing last autumn.

The agenda at the current meeting included Soviet armed forces stationed along the border between China and the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia, incursion by Soviet military forces into Afghanistan, and Soviet support of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, sources here said.

Among these items, the Soviet delegation is expected to propose a plan for disengagement of Chinese and Soviet troops stationed along the Sino-Soviet border and further expansion of bilateral exchange programs in trade, cultural and scientific and academic affairs as well as sports events.

PLA LEADERS MEET FORMER JAPANESE CHIEF OF STAFF

Xu Xin Meets Nagano

OW071829 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xin, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, this evening met and feted Shigeto Nagano, former chief of staff of Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force, and three other retired Japanese officers. They had a friendly conversation.

The guests arrived here yesterday. This morning they visited a unit of the P.L.A. Beijing Garrison.

Yang Dezhi Receives Visitor

OW100825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met here this afternoon with Shigeto Nagano, former chief of staff of Japan's Ground Self-Defence Force.

GU MU MEETS WITH VISITING JAPANESE GROUPS

Meets JAL President

OW081208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met here today with Yoshimoto Takagi, president of the Japan Air Lines, his wife and his party.

Gu Mu told the guests he hoped that China and Japan would expand cooperation in civil aviation.

Meets Research Institute President

OW091232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Gu Mu met with Atsushi Shimokobe, president of the National Institute for Research Advancement of Japan, at head of a Xinjiang inspection tour group, this afternoon.

Shimokobe briefed Gu Mu on his group's inspection tour of Xinjiang. Gu Mu praised them for the achievements scored in their inspection tour.

LI PENG MEETS JAPAN ASIA EXCHANGE DELEGATION

OW071341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1317 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng this afternoon met with a delegation from the Japan Asia Exchange Association led by Ryuzo Sejima. During the meeting Li Peng brief the guests on the exploration of China's energy resources.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE PUBLISHING DELEGATIONS

OW081316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1300 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, today met at the Great Hall of the People the Japanese publishing and printing delegation headed by Tetsuo Ohga, chairman of the board of the Shogakukan Publishing Co., Ltd and a Kodansha Ltd delegation led by its president Koremichi Noma.

The two delegations arrived here at the invitation of the Publication Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and the Chinese Publishers' Association respectively.

WANG BINGQIAN RECEIVES JAPANESE ECONOMIC GROUP

OW101258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian met and had a friendly talk here today with a delegation from the financial department of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade led by Akira Kawasaki, managing director of the Bank of Tokyo.

The Japanese guests have come to acquaint themselves with China's principles and policies on import of foreign funds, its financial and monetary systems and joint ventures and cooperative enterprises.

GROUP FROM KIM IL-SONG'S JILIN ALMA MATER VISITS DPRK

OW090717 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Special for JILIN RIBAO]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association hosted a banquet at Pyongyang's Chongnyuguan at noon today to welcome the Jilin Yuwen Middle School Delegation from China's Jilin Province.

Speaking at the banquet, O Mun-han, vice chairman of the International Cultural Liaison Committee of Korea and vice chairman of the Korea-China Friendship Association, said that the Jilin Yuwen Middle School was where President Kim Il-song studied and carried out revolutionary activities. He said the Korean people feel particularly close to the school and thank it for having taken good care of the historical relics and site of President Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities.

In his speech, Zhang Jianhua, head of the Yuwen Middle School delegation and principal of the school, said that his school will educate its students to inherit and carry forward the traditions of China-Korea friendship from one generation to another.

Attending the banquet were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the International Cultural Liaison Committee of Korea and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and leading members of departments concerned Kim Chae-suk, Yi Tae-kyun, Wang Kyong-hak and others.

Zhong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and other officials of the Chinese Embassy, also were invited to attend the banquet.

President Kim Il-song studied at the Jilin Yuwen Middle School and carried out revolutionary activities there from 1927 to 1930.

The Yuwen Middle school delegation arrived in Pyongyang by train on 4 October on a friendly visit to Korea at the invitation of the Korea-China Friendship Association.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS PROVOCATIONS TO SRV

OW110957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry in a memorandum to the Vietnamese Embassy here today strongly protested the recent numerous Vietnamese armed intrusions and other provocative activities in Sino-Vietnamese border areas.

The memorandum says that in the period from the end of August to the end of September, over 30 cases of armed provocations and intrusions by Vietnamese troops in Sino-Vietnamese border areas were reported with over 2,000 rounds of ammunition fired into China, killing and wounding a number of Chinese border inhabitants.

The memorandum points out that these acts of the Vietnamese troops disrupted the normal life and production of the Chinese border inhabitants and fishermen and inflicted heavy losses of lives and property upon them.

The memorandum emphatically points out that the incidents took place at a time when the Vietnamese authorities unilaterally declared the so-called "national-day cease-fire". This proves once again the hypocritical nature of this so-called "cease-fire" and the professions of the Vietnamese authorities to improve its relations with China which are clearly meant to dupe the world public.

The memorandum concludes by demanding that the Vietnamese authorities stop forthwith their provocative activities. Otherwise, they will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS HONG KONG TREATY ISSUES

HK100826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Yu Shengwu and Yang Shihao: "The Question of the Three Sino-British Treaties on Hong Kong"]

[Excerpts] In the 19th century, the British aggressors used their strength to act as tyrants and on numerous occasions forced the Qing government to sign treaties ceding and leasing the Hong Kong area including Hong Kong Island, South Kowloon, and the "New Territories," an area totaling 1,061.8 square kilometers. Today, when China has become a socialist country acting with independence and its own initiative, accomplishing the reunification of the motherland and recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong is the Chinese people's sacred mission.

I

The British occupation of Hong Kong was carried out in two stages. In the first, they took advantage of the two Opium Wars to occupy by armed force Hong Kong Island and the South Kowloon peninsula.

Facts fully show that the two Opium Wars were piratical wars launched by the British Empire in order to plunder and enslave the Chinese people. The Sino-British "Treaty of Nanjing" and "Treaty of Beijing" imposed on China as a result of the wars were out-and-out unequal treaties. They gravely damaged China's independence and territorial integrity, and gradually turned China into a semi-colony carved up by imperialism. The cession and occupation of Hong Kong Island and the South Kowloon peninsula was precisely one of the main contents of these unequal treaties. This is a proof of the crimes of British imperialism in trampling on China's sovereignty and cutting up China's territory.

II

In the second stage of its occupation of Hong Kong, Britain took advantage of the frenzy among the imperialist powers at the end of the 19th century for carving up China to forcibly lease the "New Territories" extending from the north of Boundary Street to south of Shenzhen, that is, the North Kowloon peninsula.

Britain was by no means content with leasing the New Territories. Right from the start it ignored the explicit provisions of the treaty and openly treated the New Territories as a British dependency. The "Instruction on the New Territories" announced by the Colonial Office on 20 October 1898 had the effrontery to proclaim that the leased New Territories "constitute an important part of the Colony of Hong Kong." The Qing government refuted this absurd theory on many occasions. For example, on 8 November 1909 the viceroy of Guangdong, Yuan Shuxun, explicitly pointed out in a letter replying to British officials: "This land (the New Territories) is leased; it is not the same as a British dependency." ("The Unequal Sino-British Treaties on Hong Kong and the New Territories," p 166) However, Britain continued to play tricks in order to reach its goal of annexing the New Territories. The lease on Weihaiwei expired in 1929. During the Sino-British talks on the recovery of Weihaiwei, Britain attempted to swap Weihaiwei for the New Territories. Britain agreed to return the leased territory of Weihaiwei, as a condition of the exchange, while China should make "satisfactory arrangements" for Britain regarding the New Territories. During the 1930's the Colonial Office asked on many occasions that opportunities be sought for cession and occupation of the New Territories. In 1938 the new governor of Hong Kong, Northcott, announced: "Hong Kong has very great need of the New Territories, and Britain has very great need of Hong Kong, and the right time for paying for cession with cash, or for cession or extension of the lease, will certainly come one day." (Ibid, p 160) Britain's conspiracy to annex the New Territories could never be accomplished.

III

The principles of national sovereignty and of equality are the most important basic principles in international law. According to these principles, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and equality and mutual benefit, ought to be the fundamentals of treaties. The methods employed by imperialist countries in the past in using force to impose predatory and enslavement treaties on semi-colonial China, including the three unequal treaties on Hong Kong, represented the most naked sabotage of China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and fundamentally violated the basic principles of international law. They therefore have no legal validity.

The Chinese people waged unyielding and heroic struggle, advancing wave upon wave, for over a century in order to shake off imperialist oppression and fight for national independence and liberation. And today China has forever extricated itself from enslavement and become a country that cannot be bullied; the old time when imperialism enslaved and humiliated China will never return. What astonishes people is that certain figures in British political circles now have fantastic ideas: They actually attempt to reverse the wheel of history, tie afresh the unequal treaties around the Chinese people's neck, continue to forcibly occupy Chinese territory, and obstruct China's recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong. The so-called "theory of the validity" of the Sino-British treaties is the clearest expression of this attempt. We want to frankly inform these gentlemen: Your notions are imbued with the whiff of colonialism and ignore China's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national dignity; the Chinese people will absolutely not agree to them.

We sincerely hope that the British Government will be a bit more realistic and discard its previous colonial viewpoint and unrealistic illusions, regard promoting friendly ties and common interests of China and Britain as the most important thing, and genuinely show sincerity to solve the Hong Kong issue.

HE YING NOTES DECISION ON RECOVERING HONG KONG

HK100309 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1400 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- He Ying, vice chairman of the Overseas Chinese Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, said at noon today that the issue of recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong admits of no discussion. China will announce at an appropriate time next year its decision on recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong. The Chinese and British sides are now holding talks; we will announce the decision at that time whether the talks go smoothly or not.

He Ying was speaking at a banquet given by the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office for a touring group of Overseas Chinese of foreign nationality. His words were praised and supported by the compatriots and evoked warm applause from them.

On behalf of Ye Fei, NPC Standing Committee vice chairman and Overseas Chinese Commission chairman, He Ying also extended warm welcome to the compatriots who have journeyed here from far across the sea.

Also present at the banquet were Lin Xiude, deputy director of the State Council's Overseas Chinese Affairs Office; Xu Zhimeng, vice chairman of the China Zhi Gong Dang, and others. They had friendly chats with the Overseas Chinese compatriots and were photographed with them as a souvenir.

FORUM IN HONG KONG MARKS 1911 REVOLUTION

OW110135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 8 Oct (XINHUA) -- Some NPC deputies, CPPCC National Committee members and other celebrities in Hong Kong held a forum to mark the 72d anniversary of the 1911 Revolution at the China Chamber of Commerce Club in Hong Kong this morning.

The participants highly praised the great contributions of the 1911 Revolution led by Mr Sun Yat-sen in overthrowing the monarchy and founding the republic. They unanimously hoped for an early reunification of the motherland.

S. KOREAN OFFICIALS KILLED IN RANGOON EXPLOSION

OW091149 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon, October 9 (XINHUA) -- An explosion which occurred here today killed eleven visiting South Korean high-ranking officials including the "foreign minister", "commerce and industry minister" and "presidential chief secretary," according to official reports. The explosion took place seven minutes before South Korean "President" Chon Tu-hwan and his wife were scheduled to arrive at the national cemetery here to lay wreaths. However, they escaped unhurt. It is reported that 16 others were wounded.

Chon Tu-hwan arrived here yesterday evening for a four-day "state visit" to Burma.

Reports said Chun had decided to cancel his visit to three South Asian countries and Australia and New Zealand and to return home immediately.

Burma To Probe Blast

OW101929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Rangoon, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Burma has formed an investigation committee to probe yesterday morning's bomb explosion which killed 16 high-ranking South Korean officials, announced the Burmese Council of Ministers this evening.

The time-bomb blast occurred at the Martyrs' Mausoleum here when the visiting South Korean "President" Chon Tu-hwan was to lay a wreath. Chon and his wife escaped the explosion by minutes because traffic delayed their motorcade.

The incident also killed three Burmese and wounded at least 48 other people, including 15 from South Korea.

The investigation committee consists of five members from the Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Home and Religious Affairs, and is headed by Min Gaung, minister for home and religious affairs.

AFP Reports PRC 'Very Concerned'

OW101543 Hong Kong AFP in English 1428 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Beijing Oct. 10 (AFP) -- China said today that it was "very concerned" by the explosion in Rangoon which killed 19 people, including four visiting South Korean Cabinet ministers.

"We are very concerned about the results of the investigation into the explosion incident," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman refused to comment further on the attack at a monument, which occurred minutes before the arrival of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

The Chinese press today simply reported the incident, listing the names and posts of the dead ministers.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF GABONESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Lays Wreath at Heroes Monument

OW070749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square here this morning.

He was accompanied by Sun Daguang, minister of geology and mineral resources.

Holds Talks With Zhao

OW071129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Gabonese President El-Hadj Omar Bongo held talks here today.

Premier Zhao Ziyang spoke highly of Gabon's achievements in economic development and its increasingly important role in international affairs. He said that a good beginning has been made in economic and technical cooperation between China and Gabon and hoped for further development in this field.

President Bongo explained that Gabon, rich in natural resources, pursues an open policy in developing its national economy. He called for more exchanges of visits between the people of the two countries to create conditions for expanding economic and technical cooperation.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. The two leaders agreed that the two sides will adopt a greater variety of forms and open new fields in their economic and technical cooperation on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

The two sides also exchanged views on international issues of common concern, on African situations in particular.

Taking part in the talks on the Gabonese side were Etienne Moussirov, minister of state in charge of commerce and industry; Jean Francois Ntoutoume-Emane, minister of civil and commercial aviation; Jean Pierre Lemboumba-Lepandou, minister of economy and finance; Mme. Honorine Dossou-Naki, secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Essonghe Michel, director of the office of the president; Geneal Ba Oumar, commander-in-chief of the armed forces; and Mboumignanou-Mbouya, Gabonese ambassador to China.

On the Chinese side were Sun Daguang, minister of geology and mineral resources; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Wu Shaozu, vice-minister of the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense.

Attends Theatrical Performance

OW071445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- President El-Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon and other Gabonese guests accompanying him attended a theatrical performance sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture here this evening.

They were entertained with Chinese acrobatics, singing solos and ballet. The Chinese musicians also played Gabonese music for the guests.

At the end of the performance President Bongo stepped onto the stage and presented a basket of flowers.

The president was accompanied by Sun Daguang, minister of geology and mineral resources.

Deng Discusses Health

OW080828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, met and had a friendly talk with President El-Hadj Omar Bongo of the Republic of Gabon in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. The meeting was the third between the two leaders in a decade.

President Bongo noted that he had seen quite a few younger people in leading posts in China. When he inquired about Deng's health, Deng said: "It's fairly good. I now leave the daily routine work to younger comrades. Practice in the last few years shows that they are quite capable and competent." [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0840 GMT on 8 October in a similar item renders the penultimate sentence: "I now attend to less routine work and it is chiefly handled by relatively younger comrades."]

Deng also said that it would require several more years to solve the problem of reducing the average age of China's cadres.

They also exchanged views on issues of common interest.

Present at the meeting were Sun Daguang, Gong Dafei and Wu Shaozu. Members of the Gabonese president's party were also present.

Li Xiannian Bids Farewell

OW090314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, left Beijing this morning for home via Hong Kong after winding up his official friendly visit to China.

Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, bade farewell to President Bongo and other Gabonese guests at the Diaoyutai state guest house.

LI XIANNIAN RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW090812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- The new ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to China, Rashid Muhammad Sa'id ar-Rifa'i, presented his credentials to President Li Xiannian here this morning.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Wen Yezhan was present.

Ambassador Rashid arrived in Beijing September 27.

TUNISIAN ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT VIEWS PRC RELATIONS

OW090944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Tunis, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian President of the National Assembly Mahmoud Messadi told XINHUA today that "the friendship and cooperation between Tunisia and China have solid foundations and very good prospect."

The president made the statement shortly after his visit to China from September 23 to 30.

He noted: "We are engaged in establishing our profound solidarity, the greatest and most effective guarantee for developing our cooperation."

He also expressed sincere and profound thanks for the warmth and hospitality he and his delegation were accorded during their visit.

HOTEL ATTENDANTS ATTACK BURUNDI GUEST; ARRESTED

OW081300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau today put under arrest Wu Keshan and De Yongqi, two hotel attendants who had beaten Burundi student K.P. Claver, after detaining them for several days. Of the five others who also joined the beating, two have been detained and three given disciplinary warning.

At zero hour thirty minutes on October first K.P. Claver, a student of Tianjin University who came from Tianjin to tour Beijing, went to the service desk on the third floor of Friendship Hotel and asked for beer. The cafeteria of the hotel was already closed. The desk did not have it and a quarrel followed. Seven attendants of the Friendship Hotel beat up the Burundi student.

Claver was then sent to Beijing's Capital Hospital for treatment. He recuperated well and will be out of the hospital shortly.

During his hospitalization, leading members of the department in charge of foreign students in the Education Ministry, officials of the Foreign Affairs Office of Beijing Municipality and deputy manager of the Friendship Hotel went to see him and inquired after his health.

A leading member of the related department of the Education Ministry told XINHUA he regretted that this unfortunate incident should have happened. This is an accidental case, he said, adding that the African and Chinese people had gone through the same plight and the Chinese Government has always educated its people to build up friendly relations with the African people.

WU XUEQIAN CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO CANADA

Ottawa Press Conference

OW071321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Ottawa, October 6 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian told a press conference here this morning that China hopes normal relations between China and Soviet Union could be realized at an early date, because it is not only in the interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples but also beneficial to world peace.

Replying to a question about the third-round of consultations between the Chinese and Soviet deputy foreign ministers which started in Beijing today, Wu Xueqian said however without the removal of the three major obstacles, normalization of Sino-Soviet relations is impossible because they constitute a great threat to China's security. There has been some improvement in the relations between the two countries, he added.

Asked about the question of Hong Kong, the Chinese foreign minister pointed out that China hopes "the British Government will be sensible because the question of sovereignty (over Hong Kong) is not negotiable."

China's policy on Hong Kong is known to all, he said. China will work out a specific policy in accordance with Hong Kong's special conditions and the interests of foreign investors will not be affected after China takes over Hong Kong's sovereignty.

On Canada-China relations, the Chinese minister said that the trade volume between China and Canada has increased seven-fold since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1970. He believed it will expand considerably in the future. The economic and technical cooperation between the two countries has large potentialities, he said. But, he said, there is imbalance in trade between the two countries with China incurring a big deficit. He hoped Canada would buy more Chinese commodities.

Wu Xueqian said that in less than two days' stay in Canada, he was deeply impressed by the friendly feelings shown by the Canadian Government and people toward the Chinese people. He expressed his thanks for the warm reception given to him.

Wu Xueqian gave a farewell dinner at the Chinese Embassy tonight.

He and his company will leave Ottawa tomorrow morning for a visit to Toronto and Montreal.

Meets With Toronto Chinese

OW081841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Toronto, Canada, October 7 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese community here held a reception this evening to welcome visiting Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his party.

Speaking at the reception of some 400 attendants, Wu Xueqian noted that many Chinese in Canada have achieved important successes in politics, industry, business, culture, science and technology, education and medicine. "They are playing a positive role in the building of Canada," he said.

After giving a briefing on the present political and economic situation in China, Wu stressed the reunification of China "is the common aspiration of the people of all nationalities on either side of the Taiwan Straits, including Chinese nationals residing abroad." He expressed the conviction that "the patriotic Overseas Chinese and all our friends in favor of China's reunification will do useful work for the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the Chinese mainland."

Tonight, Wu Xueqian and his party were also entertained to a banquet by Mr David Collenette, minister of state for multiculturalism. The Chinese visitors arrived here this morning from Ottawa.

Departs for U.S.

OW101704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Montreal, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, concluded his official visit to Canada and left here for Washington this morning.

Among those present at the airport to see him off were Canadian Labor Minister Andre Ouellet and other government officials.

Labor Minister Andre Ouellet gave a banquet here last night in honour of Wu and his party. In his toast, the Canadian minister said Wu's visit highlighted the importance of exchanges between Canada and China.

In his reply, Wu Xueqian said that China and Canada "have identical or similar viewpoints on many major international issues" and both "wish to develop the friendly ties and cooperation between the two countries."

He said that his talks with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary Allan MacEachen on issues of mutual concern had promoted the understanding between them.

He stressed that his visit had made him further realize the great potential in developing Sino-Canadian cooperation, especially in the fields of economy, trade and science and technology. He said Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Canada next January is bound to add a new chapter to the history of friendship between the two countries.

In his speech, the Chinese state councillor invited Prime Minister Trudeau to revisit China at his convenience "to see the great changes taking place in China since his last visit."

Among the more than 200 guests present at the banquet were Mayor of Montreal Jean Drapeau and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan.

On October 8, Wu Xueqian and his party visited the Ontario science center in Toronto and the Pickering nuclear generating plant east of Toronto.

A luncheon was given in his honor on October 8 by Jacques-Yvan Morin, vice-premier and minister of intergovernmental affairs of the Province of Quebec.

Yesterday morning, the Chinese delegation visited the statue of Dr. Norman Bethune, who once worked in the Victoria Hospital here before going to China to help the Chinese people in the war of resistance against Japan.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION

HK101150 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Chinese 10 Oct 83 p 1

[RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "Important Ideological Preparation for All-Round Party Consolidation -- on Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] More than 40 million copies of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" have been printed since it was put on sale some 3 months ago. Throughout the country people of all nationalities, including party members, cadres and ordinary workers, peasants and intellectuals, are eagerly buying and seriously studying it. They deeply feel that it is an extremely important Marxist work closely related to the work of the party and state and to their own vital interests.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is an outline for us to build a socialist country with Chinese characteristics; a theoretical basis in formulating the party's line, principles, and policies; a correct guide for accomplishing the four modernizations and various tasks; and a carrying forward and development of Mao Zedong Thought. It is a record of the successful advance of the socialist cause in our country and of our party. The "Selected Works" reflects the distance traveled, the struggles waged and the successes achieved by our party and country in the crucial 8 years from 1975 through 1982. The contents are extremely wide-ranging and substantial involving domestic and international affairs and economic, political, cultural, military, and other fields and aspects. We should and can learn very many things from the "Selected Works" and this study is also a long one. We should study it today and continue to study it in the future. The question now is how to grasp the essentials and find the key so that we can think and learn by analogy. The essential and the key is none other than the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts which Comrade Deng Xiaoping has consistently advocated and upheld.

Adhering to the Marxist ideological line, proceeding from the actual situation in everything we do, integrating theory with practice, seeking truth from facts, and testing and developing truth through practice -- this is the fundamental reason for the remarkable results we have achieved in the past few years, and the quintessence of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." In 1975, in view of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique's disruptive activities, Comrade Deng Xiaoping called on the whole party to pay attention to the interests of the whole. The interests of the whole means economic construction and the four modernizations. Therefore, it is imperative to heighten party spirit, eliminate factionalism, strengthen the sense of discipline, and carry out consolidation in all fields. The focus is party consolidation. He pointed out that Mao Zedong Thought is an integral whole and cannot be disseminated lopsidedly by grasping one or two sentences or viewpoints.

After the downfall of the "gang of four," he supported the discussion of the criterion of truth and sharply criticized the erroneous ideological trend of the "two whatevers." Without this kind of preparation for an ideological struggle, the establishment and implementation of the correct line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee would have been inconceivable. In his summing up at a theoretical work discussion meeting, Comrade Deng Xiaoping expounded the question of upholding the four fundamental principles, making the party's ideological line and political line more clearly defined and firm. Next, Comrade Deng Xiaoping suggested that the most solemn duty of veteran comrades is to select and help outstanding young and middle-aged cadres. In January 1980 Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote the report on "The Current Situation and Tasks," pointing out our three main tasks in the 1980's which are also our tasks in the 1990's.

In August the same year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping made a report on "Reform of Party and State Leadership System" at an enlarged meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China," adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, has played an important role in unifying the thinking of the whole party. This historical document had been repeatedly discussed within the party and crystallized the wisdom of all party comrades. The guiding ideology of the "Resolution" was put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. On the eve of the 12th party congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping instructed that adherence to the socialist course and the realization of the four modernizations require four important political guarantees: Reforming the administrative and economic structures and making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent; building a civilization with socialist spirit; striking at the criminal activities of sabotaging socialism in economic and other spheres; and reforming the party's work style and organization on the basis of earnestly studying the new party Constitution. This instruction became the guiding thought of the documents of the 12th party congress. Comrade Deng Xiaoping reexamined the course that our party has traversed over the past several years, pointing out that we must build socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Last spring he again put forward three criteria for reform, namely, a reform conducive to the building of socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics, to the country's prosperity, and to the people's affluence and happiness. History is most persuasive. We can clearly see from this brief review that the presentation of each major policy decision and each major task was based not on a subjective assumption but on the necessity of historical development itself, on ample factual grounds, on a Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and on specific analysis of objective conditions at that time. Specifically because of this, these decisions and tasks have been effectively carried out, their correctness has continued to be proved by facts, they are warmly received by people throughout the country, and the development of our socialist cause has been powerfully expedited.

When we persist in seeking truth from facts, we certainly must embrace the dialectical materialist viewpoint of dividing one into two, which enables us to see actual changes, development and different aspects of things and essentials as well as non-essentials, to pay close attention to major issues as well as secondary aspects, and to place them at proper positions and handle them properly one by one. Only by doing this can we always adhere to the correct course and keep on advancing and creating along the steps of history in the face of complex realities. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always been able to make scientific analysis -- which can stand the test of facts -- of diverse and complex social phenomena and come with correct ways and means. The way of handling historical and practical issues and policies adopted for economic, political and cultural construction of our party and Comrade Deng Xiaoping. When our progress was obstructed by "leftist" ideology our party, without hesitation, led the struggle to eradicate "leftist" ideology and its influence, decisively cast away the policy of "taking class struggle as the key link," and promptly shifted the focus of work to socialist modernization. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that in our socialist society, exploiting classes no longer exist as such, but that class struggle still exists within certain scopes and might even sharpen under certain conditions. Although the core of socialist modernization is economic construction, historical materialism is not economic materialism. For this reason Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out that it is necessary to build a civilization with socialist spirit and that the four major political guarantees are essential.

While we must uphold the policies of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, we must also resolutely strike at economic crimes. The principles put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping of emancipating our minds, seeking truth from facts and looking forward in unity, as well as the principle of upholding the four basic principles, have deterred the erroneous ideas of the "left" or of the right from endangering our cause, and we have been able to accomplish new success on ideological and other fronts. Owing to all kinds of complex objective and subjective reasons during the period of historical change, people's thinking cannot catch up with social development, and this or that sort of one-sided viewpoint frequently appears. For this reason it is particularly important for the party, which exercises leadership over all aspects of work throughout the country, to find and firmly seize the major links of the countless chains made up of countless links of social life. In this regard, numerous beneficial lessons can be drawn from the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

Forty years ago our party successfully carried out its Yanan Rectification Movement. Through that widespread movement for Marxist-Leninist education, the whole party became more capable of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in China, thus laying the ideological foundation for the revolution's victory. The important hallmark of the remarkable achievement of that rectification movement was the success in using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to rid our party of erroneous ideas and an unhealthy work style, unify the entire party's understanding and unite the cadres and all party members, enabling cadres at all levels in the party to be fully aware of the importance of adhering to the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts and of doing their work under its guidance.

The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a new accomplishment achieved by our party in upholding and developing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions. All comrades of the party, particularly leading cadres at the county or regimental level and above, must fully realize the importance of studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." In studying any topic of discussion, any article and any viewpoint, particular efforts must be given to grasping the Marxist stand, viewpoints and methods upheld by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in handling all sorts of problems. While reviewing the course that we have traversed over the past several years, we must also reexamine our actual thinking and work. We all are witnesses of the history of the past several years and we all have played a role in it, walking at the front or in the middle, or catching up after some hesitation or indecision. Even those comrades who have always walked at the front may not fully understand the whole situation of those days or the background and significance of the party Central Committee's policy decisions.

Now, with the publication of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we not only can see from it how the party Central Committee led the people to struggle, but also can find our footsteps in those works. We must reexamine our performance conscientiously over and over again to see what we have done right or wrong and what are our misconceptions, why we are right or wrong, and what are the experiences and lessons. We must realize the things that have kept us from remaining politically at one with the party Central Committee and from correctly comprehending and implementing the party's lines, principles and policies, and what are the expressions of these things that can be found in ourselves, around us, and in the work and minds of people in society that we are in contact with. This way of comparing, pondering and summarizing will enable us to understand that our work will be fruitful whenever subjective conditions are compatible with objective conditions and when our thinking is compatible with reality, and that we will suffer from setbacks and losses, or will even commit "left" or right mistakes when subjective conditions are incompatible with objective conditions, and when our thinking is incompatible with reality.

There are numerous reasons behind rights or wrongs, achievements or failures. But the most important common reason is whether we have adhered to or deviated from the Marxist ideological line.

Whether the ideological line is correct has an extremely important bearing on whether a correct political and organizational line can be set and effectively implemented. While speaking at the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on the profound lessons learned from the "Cultural Revolution," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that, because of the abandonment of the Marxist ideological line in those days, the party cause was gravely jeopardized, the state suffered from disastrous setbacks and the image of the party and the state were seriously tarnished.

Following the conclusion of the "Cultural Revolution" and since Comrade Deng Xiaoping's resumption of office, he has time and again talked about the issue of ideological line, saying that seeking truth from fact is the starting point and groundwork of Mao Zedong Thought as well as the method of thinking and work that must be kept firmly in mind by all Communist Party members, and that we must proceed from realities at any time and in handling all kinds of problems concerning principles and policies. Party organizations at all levels and each Communist Party member must remain politically at one with the party Central Committee. To remain genuinely politically at one [with the party Central Committee] and guard against "left" or right mistakes, our way of thinking must not be rigid, we must not do whatever we want, and we must not act simplistically and mechanically, like what Comrade Deng Xiaoping described as an "office handling incoming and outgoing mail." To make our party politically and organizationally united and make sure that our party has a consensus of will and unity of action, all comrades of the party must, first of all, be ideologically at one with dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

The task to achieve socialist modernization is now before our party. People of all nationalities throughout the country have placed extremely high hopes on our party. The reason why we have full confidence in realizing the grand objective of socialist modernization is primarily that it has been proven by the glorious history of the party -- and its tremendous success in leading the people's heroic struggles over the past 60 years and more -- that only the Chinese Communist Party can serve as the core of leadership for this undertaking. To make our party more capable of shouldering this historical task of leading socialist construction, the 12th Party Congress, held 1 year ago, decided to launch an all-round party consolidation beginning this fall and winter. This party consolidation will include ideological and organizational consolidation. Ideological consolidation, which not only is the foundation of the all-round party consolidation, will also run through the whole process of party consolidation. Specifically, in this sense, the party Central Committee has pointed out in its circular urging the party to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" that the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is of extremely great significance in strengthening the ideological unity of the whole party, and that studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is an important ideological preparation for the all-round party consolidation which will begin this fall and winter.

As long as comrades of the whole party, through studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," heighten their consciousness of implementing the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, coordinate their thinking and actions with principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, remain politically at one with the party Central Committee and set strict requirements for themselves according to standards for Communist Party members, and as long as we continue to uphold and improve the party's leadership, our party certainly will become more united and have greater fighting strength after all-round consolidation.

The party certainly will achieve great victories in leading people of all nationalities throughout the country to struggle for a socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FENG JIPING

OW090543 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1702 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA) -- Comrade Feng Jiping, member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and former secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, died of illness on 29 September in Beijing. His memorial meeting was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Wreaths were presented by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen.

Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, Cheng Zihua, Peng Chong, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen and Wang Kunlun attended the memorial meeting and expressed their deep sympathy to Comrade Feng Jiping's relatives. Also attending the memorial meeting and offering their condolences were responsible persons from the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, the Municipal Advisory Committee, the Standing Committee of the Municipal People's Congress and the Municipal People's Government Chen Xitong, Zhao Pengfei and Jiao Ruoyu, along with Comrade Feng Jiping's friends Yang Xianzhen and Liu Yonguang.

Liu Lantao, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, presided over the memorial meeting. Duan Junyi, Standing Committee member of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and first secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech stated that during the half century when Comrade Feng Jiping participated in the revolution, he always loyally worked for the party and the state, resolutely carrying out the party's line, principles and policies. In dealing with important issues concerning right and wrong, he clearly distinguished between right and wrong and took a firm, clear-cut stand. In the struggle against enemies, he was selfless and dauntless and was an iron man with courage and bold vision who faced death unflinchingly. In carrying out his work he was a brave, resourceful and capable leader. As regards his ideology and work style, he was a model for seeking truth from facts and for being unassuming and approachable with close ties with the masses.

The memorial speech pointed out: In the "Great Cultural Revolution" Comrade Feng Jiping was framed by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and their company and suffered all kinds of cruel persecution and torment. In the face of the fascist dictatorship of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique he upheld justice, acted firmly and unyieldingly and carried out a staunch struggle with perseverance despite the severe physical torment he was suffering. He thus manifested the revolutionary stand and integrity of communists in being selfless and dauntless, in being faithful to the truth, and in adhering to justice. With the "gang of four" smashed, the party Central Committee adopted a decision to rehabilitate Comrade Feng Jiping. It restored his reputation, placing a high value on the work he had done. After Comrade Feng Jiping returned to Beijing in 1981 to take charge of the work on the political and judicial front, he ignored the fact that he was very sick and, in a spirit of high responsibility, great resolve and boldness, took firm measures and made great efforts to eliminate chaos and put things to rights so as to change the chaotic social order caused by the serious disruption during the 10 years of internal turmoil. He achieved remarkable results in this respect.

To create a new situation in public security work and facing the new situation and new problems appearing from covert struggles, he made systematic and creative suggestions. In addition, he gave timely and effective guidance for strengthening the security work in Beijing, and made new striking contributions to the implementation of the four instructions issued by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on the principle for the capital's construction and to the maintenance of the public security and social order in Beijing.

In conclusion the memorial speech stated that we should learn from Comrade Feng Jiping's fine revolutionary quality and good work style. We should emulate his lofty quality of being loyal to the cause and line of the party, his revolutionary style of seeking truth from facts and bravely shouldering heavy responsibilities in doing his job with the courage to do pioneer work, his art of leadership characterized by bravery, resourcefulness, staunchness, alertness, wisdom and attention to strategem in the struggle against the enemies, as well as his broad-mindedness of being open and aboveboard, selfless and dauntless. We should take Comrade Feng Jiping as our example, take the initiative to be in unison with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically earnestly implement the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and strive to accelerate the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization in the capital, safeguard the safety of the capital and the party Central Committee, and create a new situation in the capital's socialist modernization.

Following the memorial meeting the participating comrades paid their last homage to the remains of Comrade Feng Jiping.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON RETIRED CADRES' ACTIVITIES

OW100510 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 7 Oct 83

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Veteran Comrades Who Have Retired to the Second Line Should Do More Investigation and Study"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- Recently several veteran comrades who have retired from the party Central Committee and state organs to the second line have, through in-depth investigations and studies, written reports on special topics that have substance, analysis and suggestions. The investigative report by Comrade Lu Zhengcao of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, reported by XINHUA today, is one of them. After reading these reports, central leading comrades attach very great importance to them and propose to encourage veteran comrades who have retired to the second line to do more concrete investigations and studies and write investigative reports which have substance, analysis and suggestions.

After the administrative reform, a number of veteran comrades at all levels who have rich experiences and are in fairly good health will retire to the second line. A question that needs to be explored is what is the appropriate way to bring their role into play so that they can more effectively support and help the new cadres create a new situation in the modernization drive. In the past few years quite a number of central and local departments have found various ways, of which the most noteworthy is: Veteran comrades should primarily devote their energies to fields they are familiar with, and go deep into the actual situation and among the masses to conduct a thorough and systematic investigation and study of important problems that demand prompt solution; then they should make concrete suggestions to the departments concerned on how to solve the problems, or use the firsthand material obtained from the investigation to do ideological work among the cadres and masses and help them correctly understand and implement the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies.

To create a new situation in socialist modernization, it is mandatory that leadership in all fields step up concrete investigation and study. Veteran comrades who have retired to the second line are in a particularly favorable position to do such concrete investigations and studies: First, veteran comrades are free from the tangle of day-to-day work: they have more time to understand and explore problems not yet understood by us in the course of the modernization drive and can help the new leading bodies correctly implement the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies. Second, veteran comrades can take advantage of their own detached status to listen extensively to opinions from all quarters, objectively study the actual work situation, discover and suggest ways to make up for oversights and omissions in leadership work and thus give impetus to the continuous advance of the four modernizations program along a sound path. Third, as far as their health permits, veteran comrades can give full play to their strong points, their familiarity with situations and their more abundant experiences, and play a role in decisionmaking on crucial questions.

Some people hold that since veteran comrades are no longer holding their former jobs after retiring to the second line, there is nothing for them to do. This understanding is wrong. If a suitable way can be found, the veteran comrades' guiding role to work with "power generated from surplus heat" may even be greater than when they were on the first line. We must fully recognize veteran comrades' strong points and warmly welcome their continuing to make contributions to socialist modernization as far as conditions permit.

PRC NAVY SETS UP MODERNIZATION ADVISORY ORGANS

HK110433 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 83 p 4

[Report by Du Zhongwei: "The Navy Sets Up Modernization Advisory Organs"]

[Text] With the approval of the Central Military Commission, on 26 September the Navy set up the Naval Military Academic Research Commission, the Naval Scientific and Technological Research Commission, and the Naval Scientific, Cultural, and Education Research Commission.

Naval Commander Liu Qinghua said: The setting up of these three research commissions is important for strengthening naval modernization. These three commissions will be advisory organs of the Navy CPC Committee. The 91 standing committee members of the three research commissions are composed of retired old cadres, specialists, professors, and leading cadres who are still at their posts. Old cadres who have withdrawn to the second and third fronts expressed their willingness to contribute their remaining years to the modernization of the Navy.

MILITARY INDUSTRIES DEVELOP CIVILIAN GOODS

OW071037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 7 Oct 83

[By Reporter Yu Fengyuan]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- Actively implementing the policy of integrating military with non-military enterprises by developing the production of civilian commodities, industrial departments of national defense, science, and technology have opened up a new road for arranging jobs for children of workers and staff members who are waiting for employment.

In light of development of the production of civilian commodities, various military industrial departments have, in recent years, set up a number of large collective factories producing civilian goods, sales companies, and branch companies as well as technical repair and maintenance service teams, thereby providing employment for children of workers and staff members. Military industrial enterprises under the Ministry of Ordnance Industry in Sichuan have set up 48 large collective enterprises that have solved the employment problems of more than 20,000 children of workers and staff members. Plant No 307 under the Ministry of Space Industry, in accordance with the principle of bringing into full play the advantages of the plant by developing products using similar technology, has actively produced small and medium-sized tunneling machines needed by coal industrial departments. To cope with rapid development in production, the plant assembled 711 children of workers and staff members in a planned manner and, after they had received short-term technical training at relevant workshops, assigned them to a newly established accessories plant owned by the collective, to take over part of the task of producing civilian commodities. In this way the plant not only has solved the employment problems of children of workers and staff members but also relieved the heavy production work of the military industrial workshops.

"Jialing" and "Chongqing" brand light motorcycles produced by military and industrial enterprises have sold well all over the country. Plants that produce motorcycles have set up nearly 200 repair and maintenance service shops in 27 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, which have also provided jobs for children of workers and staff members.

DAQING OILFIELD'S LIFESPAN TO BE PROLONGED

LD082245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Daqing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- The annual output of Daqing, China's biggest oilfield, will remain at 50 million tons until 1987 or even 1990, a spokesman for the oilfield said today.

Daqing's life span will be prolonged thanks to improvements in extraction methods and discovery of more reserves in old and new oil strata, the spokesman said. It used to be believed that drain on its oil reserves would force the oilfield to reduce its output in 1985, down from the present figure of 50 million tons.

Daqing furnishes half of China's oil output.

'IMPORTANT' OIL DISCOVERIES PREDICTED FOR 1984

HK080248 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 8 Oct 83 p 1

[Article "by our staff reporter"]

[Text] Next year should see important discoveries in China's offshore oil and gas exploration through drilling of more than 40 wells under contracts signed with foreign companies.

This is predicted by Qiu Zhongjian, chief geologist and manager of the Department of Exploration and Development of China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC).

By 1990, China will have a number of offshore oilfields and export a significant amount of oil, Qiu told CHINA DAILY.

Since its founding in February last year, CNOOC has signed 11 offshore petroleum exploration contracts with six bidding groups consisting of a total of 18 oil companies from eight countries. More contracts will be signed by the end of this year, Qiu said.

The areas for exploration cover more than 24,000 square kilometres. The companies will receive economic benefits by the end of 1980s, Qiu added.

Meanwhile, China has concluded five agreements on joint ventures with oil companies from Japan, France and the United States. So far, 31 exploration wells have been drilled by seven oil rigs. Additionally, 19 production wells have been finished.

The Chengbei oil field in Bohai Bay, jointly explored and developed by China and Japan, will produce oil from 1985 with an estimated maximum annual output of 500,000 tons.

China also has technical cooperation agreements with the United States, Norway and Britain in oil prospecting, positioning and seismic survey.

Service bases have been set up in Guangzhou, Zhanjiang and Tanggu in the suburbs of Tianjin, where engineering vessels and helicopters are available for exploration work.

Hong Kong and Macao will reap economic benefits by supplying equipment and materials to oil companies, Qiu said.

Meanwhile, China plans to strengthen training of divers and increase its ocean engineering facilities.

"We will train more divers so that they will be more capable of undertaking underwater installations of oil rigs and carrying out repairs, Zhu Jinao, deputy general manager of China Ocean Engineering Service Ltd (COES), said.

Zhu said that COES, the largest service of its kind in China, will import and make, through joint ventures, more engineering vessels and diving equipment.

It will also accelerate its scientific research in its production of constant-pressure diving gear and remote-controlled equipment.

COES has branches in Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Yantai, under which a number of service stations have been established in Zhanjiang, Sanya, Fuzhou, Tianjin and other coastal cities. The Wah Tak Marine Engineering Co. Ltd is its general agent in Hong Kong.

Zhu said COES divers are specialized in offshore oil exploration. The service is also specialized in maintenance of port and harbour facilities and recovery and salvage work.

The company has nearly 10,000 workers and staff members. Some 600 are divers engaged in underwater work. But sophisticated deep water examination of oil rigs is something new to the divers, Zhu said.

Since its founding in 1980, COES has salvaged the sunken Bohai oil rig and various vessels, lifted drill jackets, moved oil rigs from Japan to the United States, New Zealand, the Persian Gulf, and Suez using ocean-going tugs.

PRC OUTLINES SUPPLY, DEMAND FOR WATER RESOURCES

OW100142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1218 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Reference Material: "The Demand and Supply Situation of China's Water Resources"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- 1. Characteristics of the state and distribution of China's water resources. The average total annual runoff of China's rivers is about 2.63 trillion cubic meters and the annual supply from groundwater resources is about 800 billion cubic meters.

Of these, about 45 percent can be used for industrial production and household purposes in urban areas. China ranks sixth in the world in total quantity of freshwater resources but has a very low average per capita availability -- about one-fourth of the world per capita availability of freshwater resources -- and distribution is very uneven. Geographically, there is more water in the southeast than there is in the northwest. Annual precipitation is generally over 1,600 mm in the southeast region and only about 500 mm in the northwest region. During the year, 60 to 80 percent of precipitation occurs in the 3-to-4-month rainy season, while there is very little precipitation during the remainder of the year.

2. Present state of urban fresh water supply. As of the end of 1982 the country's total urban running water-supply capacity was 34.25 million metric tons per day and 81 million people, or 84 percent of the total urban population, were using running water for drinking and cooking. At the same time, the watersupply capacity of sources owned by industrial and mining enterprises and other units in urban areas totalled 57.92 million metric tons per day. Industrial production consumes about 80 percent of the water used in urban areas and is the major water user.

3. Running water does not come naturally. A considerable price is being paid for the convenience of using running water.

4. Industrial production in China consumes more water as well as wastes a great deal of water. For example, 30 to 40 metric tons of water is consumed to produce 1 metric ton of steel in China, as compared with 5 to 10 metric tons in industrially developed countries.

5. Forecast of urban water requirement by the end of the century. To quadruple the total value of annual industrial and agricultural output, the urban water supply will have to be greatly increased. According to current water-consumption standards, the daily water-supply capacity should be increased by 230 million metric tons by the year 2000, or 2.5 times the present total water supply, by urban waterworks and water sources owned by factories. Based on the calculation that the construction of water-supply facilities will require an investment of 200 yuan for 1 metric ton of water per day, a total investment of 46 billion yuan will be needed. If half of the projected increase in future water requirements can be met by measures to save water, then the investment can be cut by 23 billion yuan.

NATIONAL MEETING URGES CITIES TO CONSERVE WATER

OW071229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese cities have been urged to economize on use of water at a current national conference on water problems in urban areas. Chu Chuangheng, vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, said this should be a long-term principle in China's economic development.

The water shortage is becoming more and more acute as the national economy develops and the living standards of the people improve, he said, especially in the big northern China and coastal cities of Beijing, Tianjin, Shenyang, Xian and Qingdao. By the end of 1982, he said, the waterworks in Chinese cities supplied an average to 34.25 million tons of water a day, 14 times the figure for the post-liberation period. Water pipes stretching 51,485 kilometers have been installed. The daily water supply in the cities has increased at an annual rate of (72.26) million tons over the past four years, but still falls short of demand.

Some cities have had to ration water and some factories have had to stop production from time to time in the dry seasons to ensure the supply for household use.

Each urban resident now uses an average of 130 litres of running water daily, less than half the amount consumed in developed countries. Though China ranks sixth in the world in water resources, he said, the average amount per person is only one-fourth the world's average. Fresh water resources are also unevenly distributed throughout the country.

In Chinese factories which take 80 percent of the water supply, only about 20 percent of the water is recycled while in developed countries, the figure is around 70 percent. About seven billion tons of water are thus wasted every year in China, he said.

The vice-minister told the conference that in 1982 about 910 million tons of water were saved in 98 cities. He urged all other cities to think up ways to save water, including technical transformation of production processes to raise the water recycling rate and building sewage treatment plants.

BO YIBO WARNS ON EXCESSIVE SPEED IN PRODUCTION

HK090205 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] Haste makes waste, said Bo Yibo, vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party, in an article in HONGQI (RED FLAG).

He warned that blind pursuit of faster production could backfire at the expense of the real economic benefits.

Last year, consumption and capital construction had gone out of control. Output values may have increased dramatically, but too often the products were lying around in warehouses.

Bo Yibo called for research to achieve a balanced economy, controls on consumption, and a slight increase in State control over national income. Other points Bo made in the article follow:

In 1982, provincial projects -- outside the scope of the State's current five-year plan -- swallowed 27.89 billion yuan, or exactly half of China's investments in capital construction.

This was an increase from 10.49 billion yuan in 1979. The rise in fixed assets investment was excessive in 1982, and the general scale of capital construction was out of control.

Certain industries grew too fast and the scale of capital construction overstretched the State's financial and material resources.

Consumption rose so fast last year that there was a danger of inflation levels from which many would suffer.

More than 85 percent of increased national income went to higher wages and bonuses, and higher prices for agricultural and other products. So much of China's new wealth was being spent that too little was available to expand investment.

Consumption has to be controlled within reasonable limits.

It was also essential to tackle the urgent problem of control of capital expenditure which was now scattered between central and regional governments.

In 1978, the Party's Third Plenary Session had acted to reduce the excessive concentration of national income in the hands of the State, which restricted the initiative of local enterprise.

In 1979, the State's share of gross national income was brought down to 31.9 percent. Last year, however, the figure had fallen to 25.5 percent. For a period, it would be appropriate to increase the proportion of State financial receipts to between 28 and 30 percent of gross national income.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan, ending in 1985, was intended to achieve a more balanced economy. It accomplished much, but there was a lot to be done.

The 12th Party Congress decided that China would quadruple the gross industrial and agricultural production value by the end of the century. The aim was to achieve real economic benefits, not faster production for its own sake.

It was never intended that every district, department, enterprise and industry should quadruple output. The goal is to achieve the quadrupling of the economy as a whole.

The needs and potential of light industry has to be balanced against the priorities of heavy industry and agriculture, just as State savings has to be balanced against consumption.

Unless the economy is developed along these lines, the present rate of growth will eventually slow. Districts, departments and individual enterprises must be realistic. If everyone attempts to quadruple production, they will only aggravate imbalance in the economy. Only by detailed research and realistic planning will the economic and social development plan to be made feasible.

YANG BO AT MEETING TO COMMEND ADVANCED WORKERS

OW092036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- One third of China's light industrial products will reach the world standards by 1990, Minister of Light Industry Yang Bo said here today.

Addressing a national meeting to commend the light industrial advanced workers and enterprises outstanding in scientific, technological innovations, the minister said China's key light industrial enterprises will then reach the advanced standards of the developed countries in the 1970s or the early 1980s in energy consumption.

Minister Yang said his ministry has decided to commend 1,052 scientific and technological achievements attained in the past three years. They include the belt pulp washer capable of raising the extraction rate of straw pulp black liquor by 14.5 percent, and the open-air cone vat beer fermentation technology in place of the traditional indoor fermentation to shorten the fermentation period and increase efficiency.

China could not produce plastic-making machines in the past, Yang said, adding that it can now make such machines in more than 30 varieties and of 100 specifications.

Minister Yang said China is manufacturing most of the paper-making, sugar-refining machines, some of which reaching the world standards of the 1970s. Plastic laminated boards, artificial teak sheets and other new materials for furniture-making help save timber, cut cost and improve quality, he said. The aging-resistant, low-density PVC film for farm use developed by the Beijing Plastics Research Institute helps lengthen its service life to more than two years as against just one year. Thin newsprints, aniline leather and enzyme detergents have been put into production. Noting that China's light industry is still lagging behind, Minister Yang called on light industrial workers and technicians to tackle technical problems and make innovations, while urging leaders at all levels to give scope to the role of technical personnel.

CPC ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORTS ON INDUSTRY

OW091209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1255 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- Lu Zhengcao, member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, recently submitted "An Investigation Report on Some Questions in Industrial Construction" to the party Central Committee after he had investigated 32 factories in light and textile industries, the electronic industry and the machine-building industry, 2 universities and 2 rural areas in Shanghai, Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Nantong. Other veteran comrades of central organs who have retreated to the second line have also made thorough investigations and studies and submitted special-topic investigation reports which are descriptive, analytical and full of suggestions. Leading comrades of the central authorities attach great importance to these reports.

In his investigation report Lu Zhengcao said: Under the guidance of the party Central Committee's correct principles and policies, the economic situation as a whole has been good since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The pressing issue in various localities now is the energy shortage. Some plants have been unable to develop their capacity due to a shortage of coal. Some localities are looking for ways and means to acquire coal as their fuel: 1) They use farm and sideline products and manufactured goods in short supply to exchange for coal with coal-producing areas; 2) they give technical assistance to coal-producing areas in exchange for coal; 3) they provide coal-producing areas with funds to expand the scale of coal production and get a share of the surplus coal thus produced; 4) they purchase export-oriented high-priced coal and oil marketed in China.

The investigation report said: The adoption of these measures has enabled various localities to ease their fuel shortages to a certain extent and has resulted in expanded material and technical exchanges between different regions. However, fuel rates are high and its quality is not guaranteed, resulting in higher production costs and poorer economic results of enterprises. Furthermore, these measures have created a situation where there is much repetitious and unauthorized traffic not flowing in proper directions. This puts additional strain on communications and transportation. Then, in his report, Lu Zhengcao made positive suggestions for building more coal and secondary energy projects to improve energy supply and fully develop the existing capacity of China's enterprises.

Lu Zhengcao said in his investigation report that in recent years China has rapidly increased its railway freight volume, but the growth in transport capacity has been comparatively slow.

The inadequate transport capacity is due primarily to the lack of equipment transformation and to technical backwardness. There are not enough rail routes and related equipment as well as locomotives, which serve as a motive force. Therefore, it is important to greatly increase the number of locomotives and carry out technical transformation in enhancing power. The investigation report then presented specific suggestions regarding the manufacture of locomotives and the transformation of railway technology.

Based on the overall understanding gained, the investigation report presented three points of view regarding economic construction:

1. Key enterprises and capital construction projects should be planned by the state in a unified manner by taking the overall situation into account. They should gradually stop being considered the possession of certain economic sectors. It is necessary to avoid giving one-sided emphasis to any one sector, proceeding too slowly and taking care of one thing to the neglect of the other. Otherwise, we might upset the balance of state planning and end up with waste because of haste.
2. Before deciding on important technical and economic policies, it is imperative to conduct a feasibility study, carefully solicit opinions from all sources and make repeated assessments.
3. Much remains to be done to cultivate respect for knowledge, implement policies toward intellectuals and make full use of them. However, the misconception that "the intellectuals are cocky" has prevailed again. This should arouse the attention of leadership at all levels.

LI PENG ON RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM

OW091914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- China's rural electrification program has been off to a good start in an experiment in 100 counties, Vice Premier Li Peng said here today.

He told the national forum on rural electrification which closed here today that all the 100 counties have mapped out plans for realizing electrification by 1987. The program was launched on the proposal of party General Secretary Hu Yaobang in November last year.

Eighty-five of the experimental counties are in southern China where water power resources are abundant. Some of them have as many as 200 small electric power stations. Apart from the 100 counties, many others have also worked out their own plans for electrification, he said.

Efforts in the next four years, the vice-premier said, are expected to enable over 90 percent of the households in the 100 counties to use electricity for lighting and 20 percent of them to use electricity for heating and cooking. Electricity will become the sole driving power for irrigation and processing of agricultural and sideline produce.

China has rich water resources for the operation of small electric power stations. It is estimated that more than 70 million kilowatts are exploitable. At present only 11 percent is being utilized.

The rural electrification program will mainly be carried out by relying on local efforts, Vice-Premier Li Peng said.

The state will provide technical assistance and some funds for border areas and regions inhabited by minority people. Banks in China will provide long-term, low-interest loans for construction of small electric power stations.

CHINESE RURAL ENTERPRISES INSURE FIXED ASSETS

OW110300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Commune and brigade-run enterprises in China's rural areas have their fixed assets worth 27.4 billion yuan insured with the People's Insurance Company of China at the end of June this year, according to a company official. This amounts to 54.4 percent of the total value of the fixed assets of commune and brigade-run enterprises and is 16.9 percent more than in the same period of last year.

Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Jiangxi, Yunnan and Guizhou and Inner Mongolia have over 70 percent of their rural enterprises insured. By the end of June, 381,000 rural households had insured property, the official said. This was 56.7 percent more than in the same period of last year. Claims amounting to 390,000 yuan had been settled.

Enterprises in the countryside hit by natural disasters had received indemnity in good time, according to the official. The Xushi Supply and Marketing Cooperative of Jianyang County, Fujian Province, was hit by a tropical storm on April 11 this year, causing damage to warehouses and office buildings. The branch office of the People's Insurance Company assessed the losses and paid the cooperative over 170,000 yuan, helping the enterprise to fulfill its profit target.

At present, 84,700 tractors and motor vehicles in the countryside are insured, the official said. There are about 3.5 million tractors and motor vehicles in the rural areas. The company official predicted a fast growth in vehicle insurance in the near future.

OFFICIALS WRITE INSCRIPTION, PREFACE FOR BOOK

OW080223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0831 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA) -- With the support of departments and units concerned, "Biography of Contemporary Chinese Scientists," a big book which systematically introduces the lives and scientific and technological achievements of outstanding contemporary Chinese scientists, will soon be published by Zhishi [Knowledge] Publishing House.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen wrote an inscription for the book, which reads: Glory belongs to those who defy hardship and dare to scale the heights.

The preface of the book, by Comrade Fang Yi, is entitled "Noble Responsibilities, A Brilliant Path."

FLOODING AFFECTS ANHUI AUTUMN HARVESTING, SOWING

OW091313 [Editorial Report] Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 8 October carries a report on torrential rains in Huaibei, Jianghuai, and Jiangnan Prefectures of Anhui since 3 October, which have greatly affecting autumn harvesting and sowing.

According to the report, "the provincial People's Government held a meeting in the afternoon of 7 October on flood prevention. Vice Governor Hou Yong delivered a speech at the meeting. He pointed out: Now, various localities must pay full attention to the flood situation. Various flood prevention departments must resume their shift work system and appoint cadres in charge of flood prevention work. In localities where waterlogging prevails, it is necessary to arouse the masses to actively drain water as soon as possible in order to successfully carry out autumn harvesting and sowing. Vice Governor Hou Yong also called on various localities to ensure safety of industrial and mining enterprises, warehouses, and important thoroughfares against floods and at the same time make arrangements to help the people resume production and lead a normal life in flood-stricken areas."

The same broadcast also carries a report on the strenuous efforts made by the people in Dangtu County, Anhui, in cultivating intermediate and late rice in order to make up the losses in harvesting early rice. According to the report, more than 200,000 mu of farmland sown to early rice were flooded this year, bringing about a reduced output of early rice.

JIANGSU PROVINCE DRAINS WATERLOGGED FARMLAND

OW091355 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Rain has been falling in various localities across the province since 3 October. In some parts north of the Huai He and areas south of the river the rain has been falling heavily or in torrents, causing waterlogging of farmland. This has produced some impact on farm crops.

Leading departments at all levels paid great attention to the situation. They promptly organized and mobilized the masses to do a rush job of digging and repairing field trenches for drainage and reducing soil moisture. Huaian County mobilized over 80,000 people to do a rush job of digging field trenches. As of 6 September, the county had dug or repaired nearly 4,000 trenches of all sizes, thus draining off water in large farmland areas and reducing the moisture content of soil quickly.

Many districts and villages in Wujin County regarded water drainage and crop protection as a task of top priority and mobilized the masses to attend to it. In addition to speeding up the drainage of waterlogged paddies by linking trenches on and off farmland, the vast number of commune members also adopted diverse measures to prevent [word indistinct] rice from sprouting or deteriorating.

JIANGXI CIRCULAR SETS TARGETS FOR ENTERPRISES

OW071153 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Economic Commission and the provincial Finance Department issued on 5 October a joint circular on setting mandatory targets for state-owned enterprises that run at a loss. The circular says: The Ministry of Finance and the State Economic Commission recently set mandatory targets for industrial enterprises that run at a loss to fulfill. This is a new requirement on the work of various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions to end enterprises' financial losses. All areas, departments, and enterprises must study this requirement carefully and carry it out conscientiously.

Since the beginning of this year, the provincial party committee and government have paid great attention to the work of helping enterprises that run at a loss to go from the red into the black. Some achievements have been made by various areas and departments in carrying out this work. By the end of August the financial losses of the province's budgetary, state-run industrial enterprises had decreased by 30.6 percent over the same period of 1982, while the number of enterprises that run at a loss had declined 34.1 percent compared with the same period of last year. However, the work of ending enterprises' financial deficits has made uneven progress in various areas, departments, and trades. A small number of enterprises has gone deeper into the red, and some others have even gone from the black into the red. In order to carry out successfully the work of ending enterprises' financial deficits and to implement the mandatory targets set by the Ministry of Finance and the State Economic Commission, the circular of the provincial Economic Commission and the provincial Finance Department put forward the following five requirements:

1. Industrial enterprises throughout the province which run at a loss are required to cut their financial deficits by 50 percent this year. Light industrial and textile enterprises must strive to end their financial losses within the year. Machinery, electronic, and building materials enterprises must strive to reduce their deficits by over 60 percent within the year. Losses permitted by policy should be reduced to a minimum. Commercial and food enterprises must strive to cut their losses by 20 percent, while state-owned land-reclamation farms and "reform-through-labor" enterprises must strive to reduce their losses by 30 and 20 percent respectively.
2. In the next few months, attention should be paid to enterprises whose deficits have continued to increase and to enterprises that have gone from the black into the red. These enterprises should be checked once a month and reports on the results of these checkups should be submitted monthly so that the good can be commended. Decisive measures should be adopted to punish enterprises that fail to make progress.
3. Enterprises that fail to fulfill the targets in making up deficits due to poor management are not allowed to retain for their own use the portion of the deficits they have made up, and measures must be taken to correspondingly reduce the funds assigned to them by the state. Financial departments at all levels are not allowed to make up for extrabudgetary losses. All enterprises that have suffered serious losses for several years in a row must be ordered to shut down, suspend operations, merge with others, or switch to the manufacture of other products if the products they turn out now are in excessive supply. They must also be ordered to stop issuing bonuses.
4. The work of making up enterprises' deficits must be carried out earnestly. Making false reports on making up deficits, indiscriminately raising production costs, and apportioning expenses are not allowed. Should such a situation arise, prompt corrective measures should be taken. In serious cases, the responsible persons should be held accountable.
5. Various districts and departments should strive to carry out their work well in helping enterprises make up deficits, analyze the reasons for incurring losses in close connection with the work of consolidating the enterprises, work out plans to make up deficits, set clear-cut targets, work out effective measures and ensure the fulfillment of the targets at all levels of enterprises, and guarantee that the task of making up deficits is achieved.

All prefectures, cities, and departments should submit a report before 15 October to the provincial Economic Commission and the Finance Department on their implementation of these five requirements.

SHANDONG'S SU YIRAN VISITS STUDENTS IN BEIJING

SK110434 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Su Yiran, secretary, and Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee, who are currently in Beijing to attend a meeting, went to the Central Party School on the afternoon of 10 October to visit students from Shandong. Comrades Su Yiran and Lu Maozeng shook hands with all the 41 students who were waiting at the meeting hall and warmly talked with them. They asked the students about their study and encouraged them to make conscientious efforts to master Marxist theories and professional skills of their own fields.

Comrade Su Yiran said that in developing our socialist construction, we need Marxist theories to guide us and need Marxist principles to answer and solve the problems we encounter in practice, and therefore we should have a contingent of cadres with fairly high standards in Marxist-Leninist theories.

Comrade Su Yiran cited his experiences in his study in Yanan's Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College and in his many years of work to explain to the students the importance of study and the importance of mastering Marxist theories.

Comrade Lu Maozeng said: Party organizations and the people throughout the province pin their great hopes on you who are studying at the Central Party School. Knowledge means strength. Only with knowledge, especially the knowledge on Marxist theories, can we shoulder the heavy task of accomplishing the four modernizations.

On behalf of all the students, Guo Changcai, who is a student, expressed their determination to master Marxist theories.

GUANGDONG REPORTS RESULTS IN FAMILY PLANNING

HK080526 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 83 p 1

[Report: "Guangdong Whips Up Second High Tide of Action in Family Planning Work"]

[Text] After a month or so since the second high tide of action in family planning work, Guangdong has conducted a total of more than 500,000 sterilization operations. Kaiping, Zhuxi, and 30 other counties have overfulfilled their annual ligation quotas.

The party committees and governments at various levels have attached great importance to the current upsurge in the family planning drive. Early in mid-August, after the conclusion of the provincial conference for commending advanced units and individuals in practicing family planning, all localities relayed and implemented the spirit of the provincial conference by holding cadre conferences at three levels, summed up the experience of family planning work carried out in the first half of the year, and made ideological preparation work for mobilizing and educating the cadres and masses. Meanwhile, the various localities also organized the cadres responsible for family planning work and the members of the work team to conscientiously study, train technical backbones, readjust the next work of operation, and make organizational and technical preparation. Kaiping, the red flag unit of the whole province in practicing family planning, was swift in action. More than 1,600 people had sterilizations operations or 90 percent of the 1,800 cadres and workers of cities and towns of the whole county that ought to have had the operation. After the busy farming season, the country shifted the upsurge of family planning work to rural areas. Up to the end of September, more than 1,000 sterilizations were conducted, which overfulfilled the annual ligation quota.

At the beginning of September, when the second high tide of action in family planning began in various localities, Zhuxi and Taishan Counties took the lead and conducted more than 20,000 ligation cases in 1 month. Now more than 1,000 people a day are having the operation. The city CPC Committees of Jiangmen and Zhanjiang drew lessons from the activity carried out in the first half of the year, in which they were slow in action. In the current high tide, the chief leading comrade personally took a hand and adopted quick measures in the work. As a result, ligations totaled 80,000. At present, 21 counties of the whole province have conducted 10,000 ligations each, of which Yangjiang and 2 other counties have each conducted more than 20,000.

GUANGDONG CONFERENCE SUMS UP FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK090314 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and government held a telephone conference on the evening of 8 October to sum up experiences in the province's autumn family planning work and demand that the province provide guidance according to the circumstances and strive for complete victory in this year's family planning work. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Wu Nansheng presided at the meeting. Standing Committee member Du Ruizhi made a speech.

Guangdong has scored notable success in family planning work this year. The province has carried out 2.49 million sterilization operations, including 1.33 million ligations, equal to the total number of ligations performed in the first 8 years of the 1970's.

In his speech, Comrade De Ruizhi pointed out: In order to fulfill the province's population control target for this year, it is necessary to seriously popularize the experiences of advanced areas and organize an upsurge of action. We must also provide appropriate guidance according to the circumstances.

Comrade Du Ruizhi also demanded that all sectors and trades closely cooperate; in particular, public health departments must perform their duties well and make a success of family planning work.

During the meeting, Suixi County CPC Committee Secretary (Zhu Chuanzhi) and Taishan County CPC Committee Acting Secretary (Huang Kangjing) introduced the experiences of their counties in autumn family planning work. These two counties were recently publicly commended by the provincial government's family planning committee.

HAINAN ISLAND STRENGTHENS FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK071325 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Last night, the Hainan District CPC Committee and District Commissioner's Office held a telephone conference, demanding that party and government leading organs in various localities make up their minds to do a good job in organizing family planning work in the second upsurge and to strive to fulfill this year's family planning tasks. The conference was presided over by (Tong Fanyuan), vice chairman of the Hainan District Commissioner's Office. Lei Yu, deputy secretary of the district CPC Committee and chairman of the district Commissioner's Office, and (Meng Zhengping), deputy secretary of the district CPC Committee, spoke at the conference.

The conference pointed out: Since the beginning of this year, certain success has been achieved in our district's family planning work, and since the second upsurge in mid-September in particular, family planning work has developed rapidly. More than 11,000 sterilizations have been carried out in the whole district. The average number of persons sterilized daily has increased by 200 percent over the first upsurge. But, viewing the whole district, the development of family planning work is out of balance. Due to a lack of confidence, some city and county leaders have been slow to act, and no effective measures have been adopted with regard to family planning work. They lag far behind the requirements of the higher authorities.

In order to do a better job in the second upsurge in family planning work, the conference stressed that the following tasks must be fulfilled:

1. We must strengthen leadership. Party committees at all levels must make up their minds to organize personnel in various fields, to organize well family planning work in this second upsurge, and to fulfill their tasks according to schedule.
2. Technological personnel must be centralized, and the arrangement of sterilization work must be rational. Various cities and counties must strengthen leadership over technical personnel. Doctors and nurses who can perform sterilizations must be called into unified action, excepting those who are required to stay behind to do routine medical work. The arrangement of sterilization work must be made in such a way that people will find it easy to undergo sterilization, that it will not be difficult to take charge of sterilization work, and that effectiveness can be raised and safety guaranteed.
3. We must energetically propagate simple, safe, economic, and reliable male sterilization.
4. We must conscientiously do a good job in ideological and education work. Ideological and education work must be carried out in a specific manner and in various forms. We must be able to advise others by using our own experience as an example, to raise their consciousness in implementing the policy on sterilization.

5. We must bring into full play the role of farms and army units. Not long ago, the (Qingong) state farm of Wanning County provided financial, material, and manpower support for family planning work. This is very good, and must be energetically popularized. We hope that army units and hospitals will continue to provide material and manpower support for family planning work in other localities.

The conference also demanded that various localities launch a campaign of learning from Qionghai County, catching up with Qionghai County, and overtaking Qionghai County, and that they strive to bring forward the district's family planning work.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF FLOODING IN HUBEI PROVINCE

Wuhan Antiflood Measures

OW071622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Wuhan, October 7 (XINHUA) -- All the 30 sluiceways of a major flood diversion project in Hubei Province were opened this evening to reduce the swelling flood waters in the Han Jiang, a major tributary of the Yangtze in Hubei Province, following downpours since Monday. The purpose is to protect Wuhan, a leading industrial and port city, as well as the areas along the lower and middle reaches of the Han Jiang with 12 million inhabitants and 1.2 million hectares of farmland.

Flood waters are now pouring into the Yangtze River at 5,000 cubic meters per second through the Dujiata flood diversion project in Mianyang County, a spokesman for the Hubei Provincial Government said. Smaller embankments in Mianyang and Jingmen Counties had been dismantled earlier today also for flood diversion, he added.

An emergency mobilization of 200,000 people has been organized to strengthen the dykes of the Yangtze and Han Jiang, the spokesman said. People in the flooded areas had been evacuated before the provincial government ordered flood diversion as the last resort to protect Wuhan and the Jiangnan plain, a major grain and cotton producing area.

Downpours began hitting areas along the upper reaches of the Han Jiang on October 3, and the flood peak was measured at 34,200 cubic meters per second where the river empties into the Danjiangkou Reservoir. The volume of flood waters is among the highest so far recorded, the spokesman said.

Urgent Meeting Held

HK090301 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held an urgent telephone conference yesterday evening to further call on the party and government departments and the masses in the whole province, especially along the Han Jiang, to urgently mobilize to overcome the extraordinarily high flood-crest on the Han Jiang, to ensure the absolute safety of the Dan Jiang Reservoir dam and the Han Jiang dikes, and win new victory in the struggle against flood disaster. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Tian Ying, Zhou Yaozhong, Wang Ruisheng, Guo Zhenqian, Liang Shufen, and Wang Hanzhang; Hubei Military District Commander (Wang Hengyi); and Chang Jiang Office Deputy Director and Chief Engineer (Wei Tingzheng) took part in the meeting. Comrade Qian Yunlu presided. Comrade Tian Ying spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government. Comrade Han Ningfu also spoke.

Comrade Tian Ying first analyzed the situation and made an initial affirmation of the achievements scored by the province in fighting floods in the previous period. Comrade Tian Ying said: In order to overcome this serious flood and ensure the safety of the Han Jiang dikes and of people's lives and property along the river, the provincial CPC Committee and government have carried out serious study and planning and have decided, in light of the development and changes in the flood situation, to use the (Dujiatai) flood diversion area and the (Dengjiahu) cofferdam to divert the flood. The (Xiaojiahu) cofferdam farm should also make all preparations for flood diversion work. In addition we have asked the approval of the Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power to raise the maximum storage level in the Danjiang Reservoir to 16 meters. This is 2.3 meters higher than the previous record level.

Comrade Tian Ying said: Judging by the actions taken in the past few days, the prefectures, cities, and counties along the Han Jiang have regarded flood-fighting as the overriding task and have gotten a good grasp of the work. The principal leading comrades of the party and government at all levels and the PLA commanders and fighters are battling in the frontline of antiflood work and exercising face-to-face leadership. Over 300,000 army men and people along the river are battling the flood day and night.

However, we must soberly realize that as the Danjiang Reservoir has already exceeded its designed storage level, it is impossible to divert any more floodwater there, and the flow out of the reservoir is on the increase. In addition the Han Jiang level and flow are high, and have been substandard for some time. Hence, the situation remains extremely urgent, and there cannot be the slightest slackening of vigilance.

In accordance with the views produced by the study carried out by the provincial CPC Committee and government, Comrade Tian Ying outlined the following arrangements for the next stage in antiflood work:

1. The party committees and government at all levels along the Han Jiang must regard current antiflood work as the overriding task and concentrate leadership and efforts for it.
2. It is necessary to further mobilize and organize the masses to step up day and night patrols on the dikes.
3. It is necessary to make further preparations in material and equipment. Problems of supplying materials for antiflood work must be resolved as fast as possible.
4. Continue to make preparations for flood diversion. It is necessary to have a resolute approach to this work, take rapid action, and put measures on a sound basis.
5. The meteorological and hydrological departments must provide all-out services for the antiflood struggle.
6. Do a good job in propaganda and education. We must teach the cadres and masses to take the overall situation into account, observe discipline, and obey in all actions.
7. Strengthen safety and security work. It is necessary to heighten vigilance and guard against sabotage by bad people. We must resolutely crack down on all sabotage activities and deal with them severely and swiftly.

Comrade Han Ningfu stressed at the meeting: To overcome this extraordinarily great flood, we must further unify thinking and strengthen leadership. We must take the overall situation into account and by no means shift our troubles onto others; this is a principle of party spirit. There must be absolutely no bargaining on this point. At the same time, I hope veteran comrades in the party and government departments will give bold and free rein to supporting the work of the new leadership groups. Veteran comrades must make full use of their own experience to put forward ideas to the new groups and the new cadres, and act as their staff officers. With new and old cadres and the cadres and the masses all united, we will certainly be able to win victory in the struggle against flood.

Circular Issued

HK100317 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The antiflood struggle on the Han Jiang is now at a tense stage. Yesterday evening the provincial CPC Committee and government issued a further urgent circular demanding that the leaders of counties, cities, communes, and brigades along the river exert every effort in leading squads to the dikes, share responsibilities, stay at their posts, and strive for victory in the struggle against floods.

In accordance with the demand of the urgent circular, yesterday evening Jingzhou and Xiaogan Prefectures and Wuhan City made further arrangements for antiflood work. Manpower now guarding the dikes has now reached 800,000.

In recent days the Wuhan PLA units have transferred several thousand commanders and fighters and over 200 vehicles to important dangerous sections of the Han Jiang to strengthen the dikes and combat the flood crest together with masses.

Several hundred leading cadres at and above regimental level in Hubei Military District's subdistricts and county and city people's armed forces along the Han Jiang have led the cadres and militiamen into the struggle against flood on the river in recent days. They have fought in the frontline day and night. Hubei Military District Commander (Wang Hengyi) and Political Commissar (Zhou Huangzhong) have personally grasped this work.

Flood Waters Recede 9 Oct

OW091616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Wuhan, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Flood waters in the middle and lower reaches of the Han Jiang, the longest tributary of the Yangtze River, began converging into the Yangtze River this evening and the swollen Han Jiang started to recede, according to reports from this central China City.

This was attributable to the prompt actions and measures taken by people in the water diversion basins, local officials said.

Flood control people are still keeping a close watch on the converging water against any possible dangers.

SICHUAN LEADERS VISIT STUDENTS IN BEIJING

HK110321 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 October, leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Committee, and government Tan Qilong, Yang Rudai, Lu Dadong, and Yang Xizong visited Sichuan students in the Central Party School. The leading comrades encouraged them to study assiduously, strengthen party spirit, develop a good physique, do still better in serving the people in the future, and strive to do a good job in work in Sichuan.

On behalf of the Sichuan students, Comrades Huang Qichao and (Song Dafan) thanked the visiting leaders. They expressed resolve to do well in study and live up to the party's cultivation and hopes.

The Central Party School started to institute normalized teaching this year. There are 71 party-member cadres from various areas and fronts of Sichuan currently studying in the school.

XIZANG URGES CARE FOR PEOPLE IN DISASTER AREAS

HK080313 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Xizang Regional People's Government issued a circular on 5 October to all prefectures, cities, and departments concerned, demanding that they make further arrangements for the livelihood of people in disaster areas.

The circular said: Recently a responsible comrade of the region discovered in Shannan Prefecture that, when making arrangements for grain rations for people in disaster areas, some counties there have organized a large number of county and district cadres to carry out investigations in every household and verify this year's output and the grain storage situation in a truth-seeking way. They investigate the questions of how much of the production teams' reserve grain is available and whether they are capable of exchanging, borrowing, or lending grain. In light of the situation, they determined how much grain ration each household needs to be bought back from the state, and inform the heads of each household on the results of their calculations. At the same time, they issue vouchers to grain-deficient households for grain bought back from the state. They have made arrangements for livelihood of the masses in disaster areas and organized phased supplies up to the end September next year. As a result of these methods, the livelihood of the masses in the disaster areas is assured, and the state's burden is not increased to an excessive extent. The masses have welcomed this.

The responsible comrade of the autonomous region also discovered that the majority of counties have done an initial investigation of grain output in disaster areas and made calculations according to districts, communes, or production teams, but have not worked out arrangements for the livelihood of each household. In view of this, the regional government has put forward four demands in its circular:

1. Each prefecture and city can, in light of its own conditions, use the methods of some Shannan counties as a reference and carry out another serious inspection and study of local arrangements for the masses' livelihood. They should make proper arrangements for grain to be bought back from the state for each grain-deficient household. This work must be completed by the end of October. In addition, reports on this topic must be made to the regional People's Government.

2. While laying stress on making arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in disaster areas, it is necessary to solve the problems through a variety of channels, methods, and aspects. Apart from the supply of grain by the state, it is necessary to teach and help the cadres and masses to open up opportunities; while doing a good job in providing work as a form of relief, it is necessary to actively organize surplus manpower to get on with sideline occupations. Mutual borrowing and lending is permitted under the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit. We should not regard reliance on the state as the only way out.

3. In making good arrangements for the livelihood of the masses in disaster areas, it is essential to stress strictly setting up post responsibility systems for leaders at all levels, and be strict and fair in handing out rewards and punishments.

4. All departments and the cadres who have gone to the countryside in disaster areas must regard caring for the masses' livelihood as an important task.

The circular demanded, in conclusion, that civil affairs departments at all levels regard finding out the problems in the masses' livelihood as their main task this winter and next spring. They must periodically submit reports on the situation to the upper levels. Food departments must set up post responsibility systems at all levels, improve their work style, and seriously do a good job in reselling state grain for the rations of the masses in the disaster areas.

YUNNAN HOLDS WATER CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

HK061342 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial conference on water conservation work was held recently in Kunming. The conference proposed: "To do well in reinforcing, rounding off, and managing existing projects, to concentrate financial resources on key projects, and to lay stress on economic results and the main tasks of our province's water conservation construction for some time to come."

The conference held that since liberation some 30 years ago, our province has achieved very great results in water conservation work. The conference pointed out: "However, some problems still exist. They are the duplication of water conservation projects, unplanned exploitation of water resources, serious waste of funds and materials for water conservation projects, more importance attached to construction but less to management, and no stress laid on economic results."

The conference held: "To solve the above problems, it is necessary to unswervingly implement the principle, put forward by the central authorities, of strengthening management and laying stress on economic results, to seriously do well in reinforcing and rounding off and managing existing projects, and to give full play to the economic results of existing projects. At present, our province has built some 280,000 water conservation projects. However, we have not rounded off many projects and many projects are defective. Due to poor management, their results are not good for a long time. We must quickly change this situation."

The conference demanded that all places seriously analyze existing projects, work out plans for reinforcing and rounding off projects in order of importance and urgency, and carry out the plans year by year. Moreover, they must vigorously develop diversification with fish-breeding as the main work.

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI MEETS ACTORS IN BEIJING

SK090030 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Regional party and government leaders, Zhou Hui, Bu He, Ba-tu-ba-gen and Liu Guiqian, received all the performers of our region's Ulanmuqi performing troupe at Beijing's Nationality Palace on the morning of 8 October. They extended congratulations on the troupe's successful performance in Beijing's festival, warmly greeted all the members of the troupe, and had a group picture taken with them.

When Zhou Hui, Bu He, Ba-tu-ba-gen, and Liu Guiqian entered the main hall of the Nationality Palace, the performers sang a song to propose a toast and presented the regional party and government leaders mare's milk, wine, and a hada. After this, Zhou Hui, Bu He, and Ba-tu-ba-gen toured the Ulanmuqi photo exhibition together with the performers. Comrade Zhou Hui praised the photo exhibition as very good.

The 20-day Ulanmuqi photo exhibition successfully closed amid the warm songs of the Ulanmuqi troupe members.

NATIONAL CPPCC INSPECTION GROUP ARRIVES IN TIANJIN

SK060308 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] The inspection group of the CPPCC National Committee led by vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee including Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhao Puchu, and Qu Wu, and composed of about 100 members arrived in Ji County, Tianjin Municipality, this morning. The group will carry out a 1-week inspection in the municipality.

During its inspection tour in the municipality, the group will listen to reports by the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government. It will visit and inspect some plants, enterprises, harbors, and projects diverting water from the Luan He to Tianjin.

When the inspection group arrived in Ji County this morning, it was greeted by Wang Enhui, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; Li Qing, director of the United Front Work Department under the municipal CPC Committee; and responsible persons of the departments concerned.

On 7 October, the group will go to Zhunhua and Qianxi Counties, Hebei Province, to view the first headgate of the water diversion project, and the reservoirs and water gates along the project.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO REPORTS PERSONNEL CHANGES

SK060528 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] On 11 September, the third Standing Committee of the sixth provincial People's Congress adopted a resolution on personnel changes. In line with the request submitted by Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the meeting approved the following namelist:

1. Appointments

Zhang Wenlin is assigned as deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

Bai Zheng is assigned as deputy secretary general and director of the General Office under the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

Liang Yubei is assigned as deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

An Wen is assigned as director of the Legal Office under the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

Liu Guozhen is assigned as director of the Personnel Office under the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

Lu Tao is assigned as director of the Economic Office under the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

2. Dismissal

Liang Yubei is dismissed from the post of deputy director of the General Office under the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

HEILONGJIANG EXPECTS GOOD HARVEST DESPITE WEATHER

NW080816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Harbin, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Heilongjiang Province, one of China's major grain producers, has reported a good harvest this year despite cold weather and excessive rains, according to the provincial Agricultural Department. The province expects to harvest 14 million tons of grain crops this year, 2.5 million tons more than in 1982, the department said. Nationwide grain output in 1983 is also expected to exceed last year's harvest of 353 million tons. Heilongjiang's wheat output is now estimated at four million to 4.25 million tons, an all-time high.

Output of sugar beets will come to a record 4.5 million tons and flax will hit a new high of 135,000 tons, the department said. Heilongjiang is China's largest producer of both crops.

Natural disasters affected nearly one-quarter of the province's eight million hectares of farmland this year.

The provincial Agricultural Department attributed the good harvest to extensive use of farm machinery and the household-based job responsibility system, which links output with individual economic benefits.

QINGHAI'S ZHAO HAIFENG STRESSES EDUCATION

HK080143 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83

[Text] Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Haifeng said at the provincial work conference on general education which opened on 3 October that preparations in talented personnel constitute the crux of developing and building Qinghai. He said: We must proceed from the long-term interests of the state and the province, take a broad and long-term view, and resolutely promote the province's education work.

Analyzing the situation of the province's education work, Comrade Zhao Haifeng pointed out three specific issues: 1) management of education work is poor and teaching capability is weak; 2) quality of teachers is poor; 3) the percentage of students entering schools has dropped, and the number of young illiterates is increasing.

In view of the actual conditions in the province, Comrade Zhao Haifeng demanded: We must thoroughly understand the importance of developing the education cause in the undertaking of building the two civilizations, truly treat the cause of education as key strategic work, and seriously do the work well. We must overcome the mentality of looking down upon knowledge and education, firmly grasp the opportunity, and work hard to promote a relatively rapid development in the province's work in the next 10 years.

Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: When we train students, we have to make them able to master scientific and technological knowledge; moreover, they have to establish the lofty ideal of ardently loving and developing Qinghai. When we train teachers, we have to increase our investment in intelligence resources. The whole of society must give support to the work of primary and secondary school teachers. We must adopt measures to improve the work and living conditions of the teachers.

On issues of nationality education and education funds in our province, Comrade Zhao Haifeng said: From now on we must seriously study and master the laws of developing nationality education, and adopt special policies and measures to speed up the pace of nationality education. He said: The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government will allocate 20 million yuan to education by cutting other provincial expenses. The prefectural, city, and county authorities should also allocate as much money as possible to education by cutting down financial expenses at these levels. All factories, mines, enterprises, and communes and brigades in rural and pastoral areas should also try their best to raise funds for developing education. In other words, we would rather cut down expenses in other areas than have the key undertaking of education adversely affected.

COVERAGE OF HAN JIANG FLOODING IN SHAANXI

OW081949 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Xian, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Han Jiang flood waters are again menacing Ankang County, flooded in July, but no casualties have been reported and the county seat remains safe.

Torrential rain began hitting areas along the upper reaches of the Han Jiang in Shaanxi Province on October 2. On October 6 the flood peak was only about two meters below where the embankment was breached on July 31, according to local officials. Some areas outside the town walled by the embankment were flooded, but no one was killed or injured, local officials said.

A major flood diversion project was put to use yesterday to reduce the flow along the middle and lower reaches of the Han Jiang to protect Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province and the Jiangnan plain.

Landslide Cuts Railway

OW071630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Xian, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Traffic along the western section of the Lianyungang-Baoji railway, China's east-west artery of communications, was halted early this morning by a landslide in Shaanxi Province.

The landslide, which was caused by successive rains, occurred at 2:40 hours today, burying the section of the railway between Mengyuan and Huashan stations with 30,000 cubic meters of stone and earth.

People's Liberation Army soldiers were called in to assist railway workers in rush repairs, according to the spokesman for the Xian Railway Administration.

Traffic of the railway is expected to reopen tomorrow evening if no more rainfall.

Railway Reopens

LD082241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Xian, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Traffic along the western section of the Lianyungang-Baoji railway was reopened at 14:10 hours today, 35 hours after it was halted by a landslide.

The landslide, caused by heavy rains, occurred at 2:40 hours yesterday, burying a section of the railway in Shaanxi Province with earth and stone.

People's Liberation Army soliders were called in to assist in the rush repairs.

The railway is China's east-west artery of communications.

PRESIDENT CHIANG'S MESSAGE ON DOUBLE TENTH DAY

OW100443 Taipei CNA in English 1411 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text of President Chiang Ching-kuo's message on the Double Tenth National Day]

[Text] Taipei, Oct 9 (CNA) -- The national revolution of 1911 awakened the Chinese people, overthrew the despotic Manchu dynasty and brought about the founding of the republic.

The Double Tenth symbolizes the clarion call of independence and raises the Chinese standard of freedom. In celebrating our National Day today, we are not only commemorating this glorious day of the revolution, but also telling the world that we are marching along the road to victory over communism and toward national recovery.

Ever since its founding, the Republic of China has endeavored, struggled and fought for the accomplishment of a single goal -- the building of a modern country of the people, by the people and for the people. The roadway has been replete with difficulties hardships and bitterness, too. We have nevertheless accepted the challenges and overcome the obstacles with unparalleled confidence and perseverance while accomplishing the mission of national reconstruction at each and every stage. The Republic of China has always been a country of unyielding will and unsurpassed courage. No danger is too great to undermine our devotion and prevent our determination to realize the ideal of the three principles of the people in all of China and throughout the world.

From the beginning, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founding father of our republic, led our national revolution with a dauntless and indomitable spirit and the belief that where there's a will there's a way. Thus, even though he suffered no fewer than ten defeats during the revolution, he tried again and again until the final victory was won. During his whole lifetime, our late President Chiang Kai-shek also stood up against formidable enemies without and crushed various traitors within to safeguard our national independence, liberty and equality. His unswerving dedication succeeded in upholding the dignity of the Chinese nation, practicing constitutional democracy and improving the lives of our people. He carried out all this with the same determination and pushed forward with equal confidence in final success. We are well aware that firmness and unyielding faith provide the will power to break through difficulty and hardship. The Republic of China has such will power in boundless quantity.

The Chinese Communist rebellion has brought calamity to the nation, distorted the trends of our times and slowed down realization of our national ideal. But it also has spurred our anti-communist will power and imbued us with determination for national salvation and strengthened our conviction that the three principles of the people will finally win over communism. As the whole world has already seen, the acts have verified that the despotic and perverse communist system has brought the people on the Chinese mainland nothing but poverty and misery and slavery and persecution. Meanwhile, the national guidelines of the three principles of the people have followed the course of nature and accommodated themselves to the needs of humankind. They are beaconing from this bastion of national revival as the lighthouse of hope for all Chinese.

No matter what conspiracies of their united front tactics, the Chinese Communists will never be able to change the stark contrast between the superiority of the three principles of the people and the inferiority of communism. The communists will never escape the fate of their final destruction.

All of the Chinese living here and abroad in freedom and happiness today are well aware that the billion compatriots on the Chinese mainland are our kith and kin, and the same flesh and blood. This relationship does not permit us to look across the sea and watch their afflictions with indifference. We should grasp the opportune time and act promptly with all our strength to propagate the good government and humanitarian policy of the three principles of the people on the mainland. We should relieve our brothers and sisters there of their trials and tribulations at the earliest possible time and assure that the glory of our national flag shines over the whole of China. Most important of all, we must carry on to the end and never compromise with the enemy in the course of our anti-communist struggle. Only in doing so can we be assured of our final victory.

Let us rally together, struggle together and strive together to accomplish the mission of our times -- to reunify China through implementation of the three principles of the people.

Now, let us join in the cheers of the day: Long live the three principles of the people! Long live the Republic of China!

KMT NOMINATES WANG SHENG AS AMBASSADOR TO PARAGUAY

OW061355 Taipei CNA in English 1346 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Taipei, Oct 5 (CNA) -- The Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang Wednesday nominated Wang Sheng to be ambassador of the Republic of China to the Republic of Paraguay, succeeding Ambassador Wang Meng-hsien. The committee also approved Wang Meng-hsien as this nation's ambassador to the Dominican Republic, succeeding Ambassador Tung Tsung-san.

Gen Wang, a native of Kiangsi Province, was born in 1917. He graduated in the 16th class at military academy; in the 1st class of the research department at the Central Political Cadre College, and in the 4th class at the Institute of National Defense Research. He has served as commandant of the Political Staff College and director general of the Political Warfare Department under the Ministry of National Defense. Currently, he is director of the department of joint operations and training.

Ambassador Wang, a native of Chekiang, was born in 1922. He graduated from National Chengchi University in 1945 and has served as consul-general, Vancouver, Canada; minister, the Chinese Permanent Mission to the United Nations; minister at the Chinese Embassy in Australia; director of the Department of North American Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He is now ambassador to Paraguay.

PREMIER COMMENTS ON BUYING INTO U.S. NEWSPAPERS

OW092154 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] Answering an interpellation by Legislator Hou Ting-tu today, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan indicated that the government is actively looking through American personages for politically influential newspapers, hoping to participate in the operations of newspapers by way of buying their shares to help in our propaganda in the United States. Premier Sun made the above answer to Legislator Hou Ting-tu's interpellation that our country should run English-language newspapers in the United States.

PRC FIGHTER PILOT KILLED TRYING TO DEFECT

OW101143 Taipei CHINA POST in English 6 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] The pilot of a MIG-19 fighter plane was killed when his aircraft crashed into Luohan Mountain in Fukien Province during a bid to escape to Taiwan, according to unidentified sources within mainland China. On May 27 of this year the pilot, identified as Ho Kuo-li, took off from a frontline airfield in Fukien Province, but suspicions of ground controllers were soon aroused and two other fighter planes scrambled to intercept the would-be freedom fighter. He was forced to land and crashed into a mountain during his descent, the sources related.

HONG KONG XINHUA CHIEF IN BEIJING FOR CPC PLENUM

HK110906 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 11 Oct 83 p 4

[Report: "Hong Kong XINHUA Will Start Party Rectification After CPC Plenum"]

[Text] According to reliable sources in Beijing, the 2d Session of the 12th CPC Plenum, the highest decisionmaking body of China, started in Beijing on the 5th of this month. Xu Jiatur, the only member of the CPC Central Committee working in Hong Kong, went to Beijing and joined the session last week. Participants in the meeting total over 300 people, including members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, as well as first secretaries of various provinces.

It is reported that the session will last 10 days and close on 15 October. A press communique will be issued by that date.

Since the CPC plenum is an important meeting in deciding China's internal and external policies, it attracts attention both at home and abroad.

It is reported that Deng Xiaoping will make a report on party rectification at this session. Later, a full-scale party rectification will then be carried out throughout the state, and malpractices by party cadres at all levels will be rectified. Those party members who have committed serious mistakes will be purged.

At the same time, the session will affirm the policies since the third plenary session, such as the policy of opening up to the outside and the policy of enlivening the internal economy. Through the authoritative form of passing a resolution, the CPC plenum will reaffirm China's continued open-door policy.

According to reliable sources, the session will not discuss the issue of Hong Kong. This is because a policy decision on the issue of Hong Kong was made at a conference of the CPC Political Bureau as early as the beginning of last year, and the decision has been carried out by the State Council, the Foreign Ministry and the office responsible for Hong Kong and Macao affairs according to the principle of "resuming sovereignty and maintaining prosperity." The issue will not be put forward at the plenum unless there is major revision on the stand. It is reported, however, that this possibility is extremely slight.

After Xu Jiatur returns to Hong Kong, he will be responsible for the party rectification work of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the pro-China organizations. He will solve problems which have obstructed the party's work in Hong Kong since the "riot" in 1967 (the era of gang of four) and will ferret out party members who followed the gang of four closely at that time but have not gone through conscientious rectification and have committed serious political and economic mistakes. It seems that the pro-China organizations in Hong Kong will undergo "reorganization" [gai zu 2395 4809] by the end of this year under the leadership of Xu Jiatur.

Furthermore, China is still unceasingly carrying out its propaganda offensive on resuming sovereignty over Hong Kong. On the issue of resuming sovereignty over Hong Kong, Zhuang Mingli, head of a CPPCC team in charge of the Overseas Chinese and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, recently told reporters that regaining sovereignty over Hong Kong is the common wish of all people in China, including the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, the broad patriotic nationals residing abroad, and their relatives. The so-called "separation of sovereignty and administration" is an absurd formulation.

UK TRYING TO SELL PRC A HONG KONG 'PACKAGE'

HK080612 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The governor and unofficial members of the Executive Council leave London today for Hong Kong after 2 days of talks with the prime minister and the foreign secretary.

After the talks with the prime minister, a top Foreign Office source said that the negotiations between Britain and China on the 1997 issue were not deadlocked. Nick Beecroft reports from London:

[Begin recording] The governor and the Executive Council members have refused to talk to the press during their whirlwind visit here, but a top Foreign Office official did disclose to correspondents that it would be wrong to conclude that the talks in Peking were deadlocked. He admitted that one of the sticking points was the translation and meaning of certain words.

It is understood from the Foreign Office source that Britain is trying to sell the Chinese a package that will maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong after 1997, and which involves the civil service, the police, and the complex financial administration. But, one correspondent reported, that package has not yet been sold.

Diplomatic reporters here in London say the discussions between the governor, Executive Council, and the prime minister were very significant and should not be regarded as just good public relations. The prime minister asked the governor to leave the Foreign Office on Thursday afternoon for a special briefing, and it is thought these talks and the briefing will give the governor and the ambassador to China, Sir Percy Cradock, who is also here, more power when the negotiations on the future resume in Peking on 19 October. [end recording]

MPR, EAST EUROPE ADOPTING NEW ATTITUDE TOWARD PRC

HK110701 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Oct 83 p 2

["Special Feature" by Beijing Correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "The Soviet Bloc's New Posture Toward China"]

[Text] While China and the Soviet Union are discussing the normalization of relations between the two countries, there has also been a trend toward a gradual warming in relations between China and the pro-Soviet countries. One of the prominent manifestations of this is that these countries have made certain friendly gestures, taking advantage of the celebration of the anniversary of our National Day this year.

Mongolia, wedged in between China and the Soviet Union, has assumed a positive attitude toward improving relations between China and Mongolia. On the eve of China's National Day, among those attending a National Day party given by Wang Haishan, our charge d'affaires ad interim in Mongolia, on the Mongolian side were: Minister of Foreign Trade Yondongiyn Ochir; First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yun-deng; First Vice Minister of Transportation La-bu-dan-dao-er-ji; Director of the Hydrological and Meteorological Administration Mi-ma-ge-er-zha-bu, and so forth. Compared with last year, not only was the level raised this year from vice minister to minister but also the atmosphere ostensibly was more friendly. Many people took the initiative to offer greetings to those on the Chinese side. In the course of conversation, some of them also talked about the problem of developing relations between the two countries and sending people on exchanges of visits. Apart from the official gestures made, a movie reception was also given by the Mongolian-Chinese Association of Friendship, a civilian organization. It was said that the atmosphere was more cordial than last year and the standards followed were also higher than before.

This year, apart from Biliget, vice chairman of the executive committee of the "Federation of Organizations of Peace and Friendship," and (Dashjants), chairman of the Mongolian-Chinese Association of Friendship, showing up, Surentuya, acting director of the department in charge of relations with China of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was also present. Mongolia's eagerness to improve its relations with China is understandable. As Mongolia is wedged in between China and the Soviet Union, the Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia have constituted what was pointed out by China as one of the three big obstacles standing in the way of the normalization of relations. Six months ago, Mongolia was also accused by China of carrying out anti-Chinese activities. Therefore, the situation has forced Mongolia to try to improve the relations between the two countries as quickly as possible.

Polish newspapers and magazines also carried more reports on China's National Day celebrations than in previous years. On "1 October," all central newspapers and the press of the capital reported the message of festive greetings sent by the Polish Premier to Zhao Ziyang, the cable of greetings by the Soviet side and the reception given by the Chinese ambassador to Poland. The Polish Government organ RZECZPOSPOLITA specially devoted an article to the National Day celebrations of China. Observers pointed out that this had not happened in the past decade. This article pointed out that since the West followed a policy of economic sanctions toward Poland in 1981, China all along has maintained a stand different from that of the West. For Poland, it has been a difficult special period. To relieve [Poland's] difficulties, China has taken a friendly stand.

Polish television has always presented special programs on the relevant country every time the national day of a friendly country is being celebrated. In the past decade Polish television has generally kept quiet on the National Day celebrations of China and has seldom mentioned the matter. Last year the celebrations were only briefly reported in a television news program. This year Polish television has changed its previous practice. Its reports on China have clearly increased. On 30 September, the television station reported the message of greetings sent by the Polish premier, and the exhibition of China's New Year pictures held by the Polish side in celebration of our National Day. On 1 October, it relayed the scene of the reception at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. On 2 October, it devoted a program to major events since the founding of the PRC, presenting such scenes as the great founding ceremony of China. The program lasted 45 minutes. The same night the news program also covered the jubilant celebrations of National Day by residents of Beijing.

Bulgaria has also made a breakthrough in its approach to the National Day celebrations of China this year. On 1 October, the party organ ROBOTNICHESKO DELO frontpaged the messages of greetings sent by Bulgarian leaders. There was also a commentary on China's National Day in its international page. The standards for Bulgarian representation at the reception given by China were higher than in previous years. Apart from a minister, there were also four vice ministers present. Other central newspapers of Bulgaria also frontpaged messages of greetings. In the "1 October" evening program, the television station presented a documentary on China. These practices have not been seen in many years. The keynote of Bulgaria's messages of greetings and commentary is clearcut. A willingness was expressed to further develop the country's relations with China, and especially to develop relations of trade and scientific cooperation.

The level of the Czechoslovakian official attending the National Day reception given by the Chinese ambassador to Czechoslovakia was also raised from vice minister to minister. That day, Urban, minister of foreign trade, and Rehorek, first vice minister of foreign affairs, were present. Prague radio also devoted 20 minutes to playing Chinese songs, while the television station presented a program on Chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. East German and Hungarian newspapers all carried messages of greetings sent by their leaders and Soviet leaders and also reported the news on the party given by our ambassador. Their reports all gave prominence to Zhao Ziyang's speech at the National Day reception on strengthening cooperation with East European countries and the realization of the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations. China's relations with Yugoslavia, Romania and other countries have always been relatively satisfactory. The latter all carried out warm celebration activities to mark China's National Day.

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